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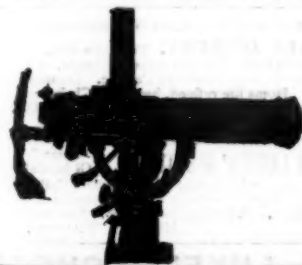
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## BIRTHS.

CLEVELAND.—At Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., to the wife of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, a daughter.

MASON.—At the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., June 30, 1895, to the wife of Lieut. H. E. Mason, U. S. N., a daughter.

MILLAR.—At Fort Monroe, Va., July 10, to the wife of Lieut. Edward A. Millar, 3d Art., a daughter.

RODGERS.—July 1, 1895, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. John Rodgers, U. S. N., a son.

STEELE.—At Chicago, Ill., July 6, 1895, the wife of Sergt. James R. Steele, Signal Corps, a son.

## ARMY WEDDING.

On Saturday, July 6, at high noon, Lieut. Geo. E. Stockle, 10th Cav., and Miss Emily Kirby Happersett were married at the residence of the bride's mother, in West Philadelphia, Pa. The bride was attired in white silk, and was attended by her sister, Miss Cornelia Happersett, as maid of honor. Lieut. Cosby, U. S. Engineers, was best man. Promptly at 12 o'clock the bridal party entered to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, which was effectively rendered by Messrs. John Arnold and Don Miller, friends of the bride. The house was prettily decorated with potted plants and flowers, and the walls were almost entirely concealed with flags, prominent among them being guidons and regimental colors of the groom. At the conclusion of the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was served, after which amidst a shower of rice and old shoes, the bride and groom left for the West.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Independence Day was appropriately observed by a dress parade of the 15th Infantry in the morning. Capt. C. H. Conrad being the reviewing officer. At noon Capt. Allyn Capron brought out his battery, and a salute of 44 guns was fired. Numerous parties of picnickers came in on the morning trains and disposed themselves about the woods and on the shaded bluffs that overlook the broad waters of Lake Michigan. The perfect order that prevailed throughout the day's festivities is especially commendable.

Early in the morning of the 5th inst. the mounted troops of the post, Troops B and K, 7th Cav., and Bat. E, 1st Art., moved out on their trip of 200 miles to Camp Douglas, Wis., where they will remain in camp one month, with the National Guard. The commissioned personnel is: Capt. L. R. Hare commanding Squadron, 1st Lieut. E. P. Brewer commanding K Troop, 1st Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, commanding B Troop and 2d Lieut. Robert J. Flemming; of the Battery, Capt. Allyn Capron, 2d Lieut. James A. Shipton, 2d Lieut. William R. Smith and 2d Lieut. Frank A. Harris; 1st Lieut. James A. Mauey, 15th Inf., Acting A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

Capt. Henry M. Humphreys, 15th Inf., left the 5th inst. for Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion to rank of major. 2d Lieut. Harold L. Jackson, 15th Inf., departed on the 5th inst. for same destination, for examination for promotion to rank of first lieutenant.

A company of the 29th Regt., Boys' Brigade, went into camp on the reservation during July 5 and 6. It is an organization of the South Congregational Church, Chicago, commanded by Capt. George R. Harbaugh, B. B. There were 27 bright, enthusiastic youngsters, averaging in age 12 or 14 years, who give prospect of making the best sort of American citizens and soldiers.

## FORT BLISS, TEX.

Lieut. Cornelius Smith, 2d Cav., spent the day in El Paso this week, en route to his regiment, which is stationed at Fort Wingate, N. M., from San Antonio, where he has been to attend the wedding of his sister to Lieut. Henry Barber, 1st Cav. Lieut. Smith rode from Fort Wingate to San Antonio on horseback. Lieut. Charles Dodge, 24th Inf., was in El Paso last week, en route to San Antonio from Fort Bayard, N. M., where he has been appointed as Aide to Gen. Zenas Bliss. Capt. Frederick Reynolds, Asst. Surg., arrived at the post yesterday, to relieve Dr. Blair D. Taylor, who leaves this week on a month's leave of absence.

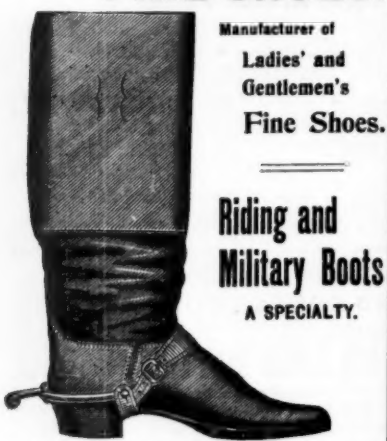
Last Friday evening Janet Wood, the daughter of Capt. Wood, gave a birthday party to her little friends in the garrison, the occasion being the ninth anniversary of her birth. The evening was spent in playing games, and at half-past eight a dainty supper was served to the little folks, who enjoyed it thoroughly.

Work on the barracks is rapidly nearing completion, and they will be ready for occupancy about the 1st of August or a few days later. The baseball nine, composed of members of Troop C, 7th Cav., stationed at Fort Hancock, played the post nine to-day on the parade ground, the game resulting in a victory for the Hancock team, which finished at a score of 23 to 11.

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Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 am  
Havel, Tues., July 30, 9 am  
Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 am

Alter, Tues., Aug. 6, 9 am  
Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 am  
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Secretary Lamont is expected to return to his desk at the War Department next week from his inspection trip in the West. The routine work of the Department has been disposed of satisfactorily and the important questions to engage his attention are very few in number. The most important subject which he will have before him is that in relation to changes of station for troops, but whether he will take any action in this matter before Gen. Schofield's return is problematical. It is known, as has been stated in the "Journal," that Gen. Schofield left with the Secretary before his departure, a memorandum of changes which in his opinion were necessary, but his inspection of military posts may have changed his views somewhat, and the Secretary would undoubtedly like to have his personal advice before acting. It may be, however, that he will communicate with the Commanding General on the subject by telegraph. There are, of course, a large number of important questions growing out of changes of troops and these will all be settled before any movements are ordered.

The Secretary will also discuss with General Schofield the value of the site in the vicinity of Puget Sound for a military post, as well as that offered to the Department near Bismarck, N. D. It is extremely doubtful, however, if any progress is made on the two posts to be erected on these sites, as but \$225,000 was appropriated by the last Congress for military posts, and this was for the construction of buildings at, and the enlargement of such posts as the judgment of the Secretary dictated. Upon the Secretary's return, Gen. Craigbill will confer with him about a successor to Col. Henry L. Abbot, as Chairman of the Board of Engineers at New York City, and member of the Board on Ordnance and Fortifications. It is very desirable that the Chairman of the Engineer Board should be on the Ordnance and Fortifications Board, and the selection of the former officer will be a matter of considerable care.

An interesting statement has just been prepared at the Navy Department in regard to the number of officers, active and retired, the number of vacancies, etc., in the service. The statement shows that there are 1463 officers on the active list, and 440 on the retired list. Of the former, 727 belong to the line; 177 to the Engineer Corps; 158 to the Medical Corps; 76 to the Marine Corps; 75 to the Pay Corps; 32 to the Construction Corps; 24 Chaplains; 12 Civil Engineers, and 12 professors of mathematics with 128 warrant officers and 22 mates. The retired list is made up of 147 line officers; 50 medical officers; 102 engineer officers; 24 marine officers; 22 pay officers; 5 naval constructors; 4 chaplains; 4 professors of mathematics; one civil engineer; 76 warrant officers, and 5 mates. There are at the present time 195 cadets at the Naval Academy, and 85 on a cruise. 31 deaths occurred during the first half of the present calendar year, 9 of which caused vacancies on the active list. There were 41 resignations; 26 retirements; 2 dismissals; one officer was dropped, and 11 cadets were honorably discharged. There are no vacancies in the line and none in the Marine Corps. There are 18 vacancies in the Engineer Corps, 13 in the Medical Corps, and one in the Pay Corps.

In the matter of the ejection of "squatters" on the Government reservation at Sandy Hook, the daily press this week has had much to say, and if the boasts attributed to Capt. "Bill" Cipher and other trespassers loath to go, are correct, then it is possible blood may flow before the eviction is accomplished; we doubt it. The facts are that the Government has need of the undisputed possession of its grounds, that Col. G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, the Engineer officer in charge and his assistants are proceeding quietly and humanely and according reasonable time where needed. The newspaper yarns about the "poor unfortunates here turned out in the rain," "gross outrage," etc., are mere buncombe. No one has yet been disturbed, the limit of time to go has been fixed at July 16, and then it is pretty certain they will go quietly, as persons who have enjoyed for a long time beneficent privileges to which they had not a shadow of a right or claim, certainly ought to do. Uncle Sam is long-suffering, but, as says Tilda Squeers in Nicholas Nickleby, "The h'end will come."

It is understood that new regulations are in course of preparation at the War Department for the government of post exchanges. Officers of the Adjutant General's Office, when approached on this subject decline to discuss it on the plea that the matter has not been acted upon by the Secretary of War. It is known, however, that the regulations were in the hands of a Board composed of Capt. French, Q. M. D., Capt. Barry, 1st Inf., and an official of the Department. This Board suggested some changes in the regulations, but little different, however, from the regulations which had been prepared before this Board revised them. It is said that the changes in the old system, while not very numerous are yet extremely important and will have a beneficial effect upon canteens in the future. One of the changes reported to be made is that hereafter the hospital corps and patients in the hospital at posts will be admitted to membership in the Exchange. The Council, it is said, will consist of three members, as is now the case, one of whom shall be the exchange officer, and the other two company commanders, who will, if large bodies of troops are stationed at a post, alternate with other company commanders at every successive meeting of the organization so that all the companies will have a fair repre-

sentation at the sessions of this Board. The enlisted man will hail with some enthusiasm the paragraph reported to have been inserted in the regulations that the council shall regulate the sale of beer. This paragraph is due to the fact that at some of the posts the officers commanding have on repeated occasions stopped the sale of beer without what the authorities deemed just cause. Should there be a disagreement between the commanding officer and the Council, the matter will be referred to the Department Commander, whose decision will, it is said, be final. When the Secretary returns, these regulations will be submitted to him. Although the Secretary approved the Army regulations before his departure on his inspection trip, some changes have been made in them, and some questions have arisen which he alone can pass upon before they can be officially promulgated. Under the direction of Capt. French, the new volume is being indexed and a complete copy will be furnished the Secretary when he returns to his desk.

The recommendation of the Quartermaster General that the New York Arsenal on Governor's Island, New York, should be converted into a military post is one that ought not to be adopted. No more convenient place for an arsenal can be found on the Atlantic coast. Since 1814 it has been located there and it has often proved to be of valuable assistance to the Government, as during the late War, when many secret expeditions were fitted out from this place. There are many places around New York where troops can be stationed, and where they would not be dependent upon water transportation. Where is another place equally good for an arsenal? On Governor's Island ammunition and stores of all kinds are kept and in case of riot the Island would not be exposed to sacking from mobs as would be the case were it placed nearer the city. One of the changes which would occur by stationing a full regiment of troops at the New York Arsenal, as is contemplated by the Quartermaster General's recommendation, would be the transfer of Department Headquarters to New York City. Whether Gen. Schofield will concur in the recommendation of the Quartermaster General, will not be known until his return, when the papers in this matter will be submitted to him for his recommendation before final action is taken on them by the Secretary of War.

The Inspector General's Department has received, with one or two exceptions, all the reports of inspections of colleges to which army officers are attached as instructors. These inspections were made by Inspector Generals, and by officers detailed for this service. In nearly every instance, the inspecting officer speaks highly of the instruction which the cadets at the several colleges have had during the past year. In some cases there has been a small attendance of scholars in the Military Department and the Inspectors, examining schools where this state of affairs is found, have recommended that some steps be taken to make drill compulsory. These reports will be submitted to the Secretary of War, upon his return from his inspection trip and each school will be furnished with the report made by the Inspector visiting it.

The Commissary Department is engaged in a revision of the cook book for the Army. This is a matter of considerable work, but it is pretty well along now, and ought to be finished within a very short time. One of the features of the new book will be directions to National Guardsmen of the character of ration to carry during an encampment, and the method of exchanging one class of goods for another under the regular army system. This work is being done by Maj. Woodward, Commissary Department.

The next Congress will have to make an appropriation somewhere in the neighborhood of \$45,000 at its next session, in order to make up for a deficiency created on account of the pay of the Army. It is possible that this deficiency may be as high as \$60,000. It is the result of the passage of the act by the last Congress repealing the law in regard to retaining four dollars per month from the pay of an enlisted man, and the refunding of such sums as might be on hand and the failure to make an appropriation to carry the law into effect.

The latest reports from Navy Officers on the Peruvian coast show that the condition of affairs on the west coast of South America has improved, the new Government in Peru being well established, and the revolution in Colombia having been wholly suppressed. In Ecuador the conditions, while not so favorable, are much better than they were a month ago.

We learn that the visit to Port au Prince, Hayti, by the U. S. S. Atlanta, was for the purpose of running down a Cuban filibustering expedition flying the American flag. Her orders were issued on the strength of representation made by the Spanish Minister. The Atlanta was probably not successful, as she has already left Port au Prince, and has made no report other than that affairs were quiet on Haytian islands.

The Steel Inspection and Examining Boards have transferred their offices from the Navy Department to Washington Navy Yard, and there is general shifting around of Bureaus of Navy Department, in order to economize on space.

There will be some important experiments within the next few weeks with armor plate manufactured at the Carnegie works by two different and entirely new processes. Lieut. Ackerman is the inventor of one of the processes, and the Wheeler Steel Co. of the other.

Experiments with smokeless powder for the 3.2-inch field gun for the Army are being continued by the Ordnance Department. Instructions have been issued by Gen. Flagler for the test of another sample of smokeless powder for this calibre furnished by the Leonard Smokeless Powder Co. It is expected by the authorities that this sample will give satisfactory results. Four samples submitted some time ago and recently tested gave excellent results. With a powder powder space of 62 inches, about one-half of the original chamber capacity, a velocity considerably greater than that required, was obtained with a pressure not exceeding 26,000 pounds. Samples of Leonard powder for 6-pound rapid-fire guns will also be tested. A large number of samples of this powder for this calibre has already been tested at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds. The highest velocity which has been secured ranges in the neighborhood of 2,600 feet per second with a charge of 19.16 lbs., and the pressure obtained at this firing was 33,492 lbs. The samples to be tested are said to contain less nitro-glycerine than is found in powders of this character already tried, it being the general belief at the War Department that the Leonard Company is endeavoring to respond to the demand for a smokeless powder with a reduced proportion of this chemical.

Orders have been issued by the Government for the eviction of some two hundred squatters from the Sandy Hook Reservation. They will be carried out on July 16, time being given to the squatting fishermen to arrange for their future homes through the intervention of the American Humane Society. The War Department is contemplating making a number of improvements at the place where the squatters are located and their removal was necessary in consequence.

Gen. Ruger has completed his manual for the new Krag Jorgenson rifle, and it is now in the hands of the printers. It will probably undergo further changes before finally issued, but Gen. Ruger hopes to have it finished before the end of the month. The manual is much smaller than the old one, and a number of movements to be executed with the arm is less than heretofore. Gen. Ruger is now engaged in revising that part of the book concerning the school of the company and his revision will be completed within a few weeks. He will then take up the drill regulations in general.

The question of detailing army officers to duty in Cuba for the purpose of witnessing the operations of Spanish troops there, is being agitated at the War Department. Upon the return of Secretary Lamont, the matter will be brought to his attention. The plan is to assign one officer to each of the four divisions of Spanish troops, which are slated to commence operations as soon as the weather permits.

Temporary commissions have been signed by the President as follows: Chief Engr. C. F. Coffin, 1st Asst. Engrs. H. O. Slayton, J. Edward Dorry and F. R. Falkenstein.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. H. K. Bailey, 5th Inf., detailed to attend encampment of Mississippi N. G. (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art., is ordered to rejoin his battery. (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, 1st Art., is extended four months. (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 5th Cav. (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Charles E. Hays, Co. E, 18th Inf., will exchange stations with 2d Lieut. A. S. Brooks, Co. F, same regiment. (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. C. H. Muir, 2d Inf., is ordered to duty at Fort Leavenworth School. (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. A. S. Polhemus, Asst. Surg. (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Maj. William A. Jones is extended three months. (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered; and the assignments of the additional 2d Lieutenants hereinafter named to vacancies of 2d Lieutenants are announced:

1st Lieut. Col. John W. French (promoted from Major, 14th Inf.) to the 23d Inf., to date from July 5, 1895, vice Henton, deceased. He will report by telegraph to the Commanding Gen., Dept. of Texas, for assignment to a station.

Maj. Charles F. Robe (promoted from Capt., 25th Inf.) to the 14th Inf., to date from July 6, 1895, vice French, promoted. He will join at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Capt. John H. H. Peshine (promoted from 1st Lieut., 13th Inf.) to the 13th Inf., Co. C, to date from July 5, 1895, vice Waterbury, retired.

Capt. Edwin F. Glenn (promoted from 1st Lieut., 25th Inf.) to the 25th Inf., Co. C, to date from July 5, 1895, vice Robe, promoted.

1st Lieut. Peter C. Harris (promoted from 2d Lieut., 13th Inf.) to the 13th Inf., Co. I, to date from July 5, 1895, vice Fletcher, retired.

1st Lieut. Munroe McFarland (promoted from 2d Lieut., 21st Inf.) to the 13th Inf., Co. H, to date from July 5, 1895, vice Peshine, promoted.

1st Lieut. William T. Wilder (promoted from 2d Lieut., 19th Inf.) to the 25th Inf., Co. E, to date from July 5, 1895, vice Glenn, promoted. He will join station, Fort Buford, N. Dak.

Additional 2d Lieut. Louis H. Bash, 13th Inf., to be 2d Lieut., 13th Inf., Co. K, July 5, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Harris, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieut. Anton Springer, Jr., 21st Inf., to be 2d Lieut., 21st Inf., Co. I, July 5, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice McFarland, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieut. Frank B. Watson, 19th Inf., to be 2d Lieut., 19th Inf., Co. G, July 5, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Wilder, promoted. S. O., July 10, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Col. Henry C. Merriam, 7th Inf., is extended one month. (S. O., July 10, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers in the 9th Infantry are ordered: Capt. Alfred Morton from Co. C to K; Capt. Jesse M. Lee from Co. K to C. (S. O., July 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, on surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave Dept. of Platte, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, 17th Inf. (S. O., July 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect upon the completion of his examination before the board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is granted Capt. Mott Hooton, 22d Inf. (S. O., July 10, H. Q. A.)

The orders detailing Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th Inf., to attend the encampment of the Pennsylvania N. G., are revoked, and Lieut. Col. William A. Lyster is detailed instead. (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.)

The orders to Capt. Fayette W. Roe, 3d Inf., detailing him to attend the encampment of the Wisconsin N. G., are revoked, and Capt. William P. Evans, 19th Inf., will perform this duty instead. (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.)

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

The Burlington "Free Press" has many good things to say of the cavalry troops at Fort Ethan Allen. Referring to a recent dress parade, the "Press" says: "Capt. Bourke received the parade, Lieut. Heard acting as adjutant. The formation of the line was: Troop C, Lieut. Andrews; F, Lieut. Tate E, Lieut. Williams, and G, Capt. Hardie. The white helmets and blue uniforms, with yellow trimmings, of the men, the shining sabres, the handsome horses, the sweet music of the trumpeters, as they passed up and down the line, the steadiness of both men and horses, the first sergeants riding at a trot before and after giving their report to the adjutant, and the officers coming to the front, made an imposing sight. After the post railroad is in running order to Essex Junction, the gallant boys of the 3d Cavalry will have crowds of admirers from all quarters to witness their drills and evolutions. Our citizens have but little idea of the splendid discipline of the men and horses of this squadron of the 3d U. S. Cavalry."



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Mrs. D. Van Nostrand is at Hotel Tudor, Nahant, Mass.

Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, U. S. A., retired, is at Milburn, N. J.

Capt. E. B. Savage, 8th U. S. Inf., is at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Lieut. M. F. Waltz, U. S. A., is at present at Florence, Howard Co., Md.

Col. W. B. Lane, U. S. A., retired, is at the Van Ness House, Burlington, Vt.

Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th U. S. Cav., is at Cerro Gordo, New Castle, N. H.

Maj. E. M. Hayes, 7th Cav., is spending the summer pleasantly at Raleigh, N. C.

Maj. E. D. Judd, U. S. A., retired, is at The Rockingham, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Lieut. Comdr. Chas. Belknap, U. S. N., left the Naval Academy, Annapolis, this week on leave.

Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th Art., of Fort Monroe, is visiting at Highland Falls, N. Y.

Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th Cav., and Mrs. Tompkins are visiting at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Lieut. F. B. McCoy, 3d Inf., has rejoined at Fort Snelling, from a visit to Augusta, Ga.

Lieut. Jay E. Hoffer, 3d Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., July 9th, from a short leave.

Lieut. J. E. Brady, 19th Inf., and family are quartered at the Pierson Hotel, El Paso, Texas.

Lieut. Col. H. E. Noyes, 2d Cav., has rejoined at Fort Logan from a trip to Georgetown, Colo.

Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, 1st Art., has left Fort Hamilton N. Y., on leave to rejoin about July 22d.

Col. J. J. Upham, U. S. A., retired, has gone to Harbor Springs, Mich., for a portion of the summer.

Lieut. Col. L. H. Carpenter, 7th Cav., has left Fort Riley for the East to spend a few weeks on leave.

Lieut. J. C. Castner, 4th Inf., lately at Fort Leavenworth, is visiting his old home, at Brunswick, N. J.

Lieut. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf., has been called to Kembleville, Pa., by the recent death of his father.

Lieut. Hunter Liggett, Adj., 5th Inf., left Atlanta, Ga., early this week on a short visit to Key West, Fla.

Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th Cav., is spending the summer pleasantly at Frankfort, Ky., on militia duty.

Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, retired, has been elected President of the Norwich Military University, at Northfield.

Capt. G. P. Cotton, 1st Art., on regimental recruiting duty at Jersey City, left there July 9th, on a week's leave.

Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, 4th Art., left Fort McHenry, Md., early in the week to spend until early in September on leave.

Lieut. G. F. Hamilton, 9th Cav., and bride have returned to Fort Robinson and received a hearty welcome back again.

Maj. H. M. Cronkrite and Mrs. Cronkrite have left New London for New York City, and are located at 155 Madison Ave.

Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art., of St. Augustine, was a visitor this week at Key West Barracks on court-martial service.

Maj. F. S. Dodge, Paymaster, recently visiting in New York city (Grand Hotel), has had his leave extended two months.

Lieut. R. W. Rose, 5th Inf., left Fort McPherson, Ga., early this week en route to Fort Leavenworth, to be examined for promotion.

Col. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., and family are enjoying their summer visit to New London, Conn., where they have many warm friends.

Lieut. C. C. Gallup, 3d Art., has taken charge of ordnance matters at Jackson Barracks, La., in succession to Lieut. G. L. R. Irwin.

Lieut. W. W. Haney, 8th Inf., on leave from Fort Niobrara since Dec. 2 last, is at Yorkville, S. C. His leave expires next month.

Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf., will command the camp of U. S. troops which are to assemble at Monterey, Cal., on Tuesday next, July 16th.

Lieut. Z. W. Torrey, 6th Inf., of Fort Thomas, Ky., arrived in Sioux Falls, Dakota, this week as a witness before the U. S. Circuit Court.

Maj. Thos. H. Handbury, Corps of Engineers, expects to leave St. Augustine, Fla., next week, to spend until the middle of October on leave.

Capt. H. S. Howe, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Howe have left Washington, D. C., and are now enjoying the cool ocean breezes at Asbury Park, N. J.

Capt. J. C. Chance, 13th Inf., of Skeleton Co. K, Fort Niagara, has taken command of Co. C, upon the promotion and retirement of Maj. Waterbury.

Lieut. Granger Adams, 5th Art., was expected at West Point, N. Y., this week, preparatory to entering upon duty at the U. S. Military Academy.

Lieut. F. T. Van Liew, 2d Inf., on leave from Fort Omaha since May last, has for present address, care N. Hyatt, Insurance Dept., Albany, N. Y.

Lieut. I. A. Haynes, 4th Art., of Washington Barracks, D. C., paid a short visit this week to Fort Monroe, Va., where Mrs. Haynes has gone for the summer.

Col. E. F. Townsend, and the Misses Townsend are recent guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Penrose, at Fort Leavenworth, where they have many warm friends.

Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf., has arrived at Fort Adams, R. I., and is busy getting his course of instruction in calisthenics and athletics into practical shape.

Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 2d Art., a recent arrival at Fort Adams, R. I., from leave, has gone to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty with Capt. A. C. Taylor's battery.

Capt. R. P. Strong, 4th Art., at present in camp at Fort Monroe, will, toward the end of July, start on leave, to return to Fort McHenry, the latter part of August.

Maj. J. H. Smith, 2d U. S. Inf., with Mrs. Smith, who have been making an extensive tour abroad, will sail from Southampton on the Fürst Bismarck early in August.

The officers of the 21st Inf., at Plattsburgh Barracks, were given, a few evenings ago, a complimentary dance, at Hotel Champlain, as a mark of appreciation of many courtesies.

Private Albert Matthey, Bat. G, 1st Art., who recently made the excellent bicycle trip from Fort Hamilton to Chicago, with a letter from Gen. Miles to Gen. Merritt, has returned by rail, well satisfied with results. His comrade bicyclers in Brooklyn gave him quite an ovation.

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., left Governor's Island, N. Y., this week on another official visit to Fort Monroe, where artillery practice is and has been for some time in full swing.

Mr. Frederick Pelouze, son of the late Gen. Louis Henry Pelouze, was married June 25th, at Chicago, to Miss Bessie Ensign, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asher D. Ensign, of that city.

Capt. Chas. M. Gandy, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., who has closed up his official business at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, will join at Washington Barracks, D. C., early in September.

Miss Caroline E. Greene, sister of Capt. H. A. Greene, 20th Inf., was married June 28, in the Presbyterian church, of Matteawan, N. Y., to Mr. Warren Ashby Conrad, of Kalispel, Mont.

Lieut. J. R. Lindsay, 14th Inf., expects to leave Portland, Ore., next week for the East, to spend until Sept. 1st on leave, when he will join at the Inf. and Cav. School, Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, 3d Art., rejoins at Fort McPherson, Ga., early next week, from duty in camp with Alabama troops near Mobile and will then make a trip to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Maj. C. E. Bennett and the available strength of the 19th Inf. at Fort Wayne, including band, will shortly commence a march to Island Lake for encampment there with Michigan troops.

Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art., was expected at Fort Barrancas and Pensacola this week en route from Atlanta, Ga., to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty with Lancaster's light battery.

A troop of cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen and a company of infantry from Plattsburgh Barracks will go into camp with the Vermont National Guards from Aug. 12 to Aug. 16, at Fairlee, Vt.

Capt. Howgate, formerly disbursing officer of the Signal Service, who is under sentence of eight years in the penitentiary for forgery and embezzlement, has been admitted to bail in \$15,000 and released.

Lieut. B. F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., who lately left Fort Leavenworth, is visiting relatives at Gaston, Ky., and will spend until latter part of August next before joining his regiment at Columbus Barracks.

Capt. G. F. Chase, 3d Cav., spent this week pleasantly, and profitably for the troops, in camp with the 1st Inf., N. G., of Missouri, in camp at Moberly, in that State. He will return to Jefferson Barracks next week.

Mr. Daniel D. Tompkins, son of Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., is spending his vacation at Vineyard Haven, Mass., where there is quite an army colony, among them being Gen. J. P. Hatch and Maj. R. M. Morris.

Maj. William C. Shannon, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Mrs. Shannon recently returned to Omaha from their wedding trip to Europe. Mrs. Shannon is visiting in Omaha, and the Major has gone on to Fort Custer—his station.

Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock has left Washington for the Grosvenor, Halifax, N. S., accompanied by her daughter and Miss May Belle Stewart, daughter of Senator Stewart. They expect to remain there until October.

Col. John Hamilton, U. S. A., retired, cannot get away from the surroundings of "The Fort," says the 1st Art. Recorder. He has rented a house for the summer months, situated on 2nd Ave., near 84th St., Fort Hamilton.

Lieut. J. T. Martin, 4th Art., and bride will include a trip to Europe in their wedding tour, and will go to Columbus, Ohio, early in September next, Lieut. Martin having been detailed for a tour of duty at the Ohio State University.

Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Art., who has been officer of that regiment since 1875, has written an excellent historical sketch of it, condensed from his history of the regiment, for the July number of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution."

The Polo Club, of Fort Leavenworth, has published a copy of its rules, and distributed it to the service in the hope of attracting attention to one of the greatest of manly sports, and one of the most useful exercises for a military man.

Plattsburgh Barracks is making ample preparations for the marriage in the village church on Thursday next, July 18th, of Lieut. Conway Hillyer Arnold, Jr., 5th Art., to Miss Gertrude May Harvey, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Philip F. Harvey.

Chap. C. C. Pierce, U. S. A., lately on duty at the Military Prison, at Fort Leavenworth, has been authorized to occupy his present quarters until further orders, as his future station will not be designated until the return of Secretary of War Lamont.

A Seattle despatch says Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield arrived in this city July 8, from Tacoma, having returned from Alaska. He attended theatre in the evening as the guest of the city, and at the close of the performance a public reception was tendered him.

Mrs. Geo. B. Dandy, Miss Dandy and Mr. George Dandy leave Omaha July 15th, going to New York first, then to the Soldier's Home at Washington, then to Jamestown, R. I., where they will pass the balance of the summer, Gen. Dandy joining them later.

Miss Grace Chaffin was married to Capt. Rich. H. Wilson, 8th Inf., June 26, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Cheyenne, by the Rev. G. C. Rafter. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents after the ceremony. The bride and groom left in the evening for the East.

Capt. B. K. Roberts, 5th Art., who has been in command of Light Battery D, of his regiment, at the Presidio, of San Francisco, has relinquished it of his own wish, to Capt. Frank Thorp, an experienced light artillery man. Capt. Roberts takes command of Battery A, at the Presidio.

Capt. W. H. H. Crowell, and Lieuts. Chas. Byrne, E. F. Taggart, G. C. Saffarans, P. E. Pierce and F. D. Ely, 6th Inf., with Co's D, E, F and G, Capt. J. R. Gibson, Asst. Surgeon, left Fort Thomas July 6 for a few week's practice on the target ranges on the Licking River, about 12 miles distant.

Gen. J. W. Barriger, Maj. J. Van R. Hoff and E. P. Ewers, and Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein and Jas. Forance, the New York Board to recommend a proper marching ration, etc., will reassemble at the Army Building, on Tuesday next, to complete their business. They adjourned a few weeks ago to await the reception of certain samples, etc.

Lieut. Michael Moore, U. S. A., retired, who was born in the city of New York, on Independence Day, 1800, celebrated the ninety-fifth anniversary of his birth very quietly at his home, No. 20 Seventh Ave., Brooklyn, on July 4, 1895. We tender our congratulations to this worthy veteran among veterans.

Major T. C. Sebo, Capt. H. M. Kendall and L. A. Craig, Lieuts. J. M. Stotsenburg, J. A. Harman and W. C. Short, 6th Cav., with Troops A and H, and Capt. E. A. Mearns, Asst. Surgeon, rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., July 9, from their trip to Gettysburg.

Sir John Pender, with his yachting party, arrived at Wick, Scotland, July 4. U. S. Ambassador Bayard, who was one of the party, made a brief speech, in which he said that the secret of his mission to Great Britain was that the War of 1812 should be the last War between the United States and Great Britain.

Under the caption "The Soldiers' Bastille Closes," the "Leavenworth Times" gives a history of the late U. S. military prison, now a U. S. penitentiary, with portraits of Capt. J. W. Pope, late Commandant, now Acting Warden; Capt. R. J. C. Irvine, late Executive Officer; Lieut. F. Perkins, late Adjutant; Lieut. G. B. Davis, late Quartermaster.

At Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., the quiet and picturesque summer home of President Cleveland, at 4:30 P. M., July 7th, a little girl was born to Mrs. Cleveland. Mother and child are doing well. Mrs. Cleveland has two other girls, Ruth, born Oct. 3, 1891, at 816 Madison Ave., New York, and Esther, born in the White House, Sept. 9, 1893.

Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st Art., with Light Battery E, of that regiment, and Capt. Varnum's and Hare's Troops B and K, of the 7th Cav., are now on their winding way from Fort Sheridan to Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, for a tour of camp with the Wisconsin Militia closing Aug. 17th. The march of some 200 miles will be diversified and improved by military instructions of various kinds.

An interesting interstate competitive drill for National Guard Troops was held at the Fair Grounds at St. Louis, Mo., from July 1 to 7. The camp, which was known as camp Hancock, was in command of Lieut. Col. Geo. A. Purinton, 3d U. S. Cav., and the judges were Lieuts. W. F. Hancock, 5th Art., W. H. Johnston, 16th Inf., E. Hinds, 2d Art., and H. C. Schumm, 2d Art.

The "New Orleans Times Democrat" has, in a recent number, an interesting sketch of Jackson Barracks, La., with portraits of Maj. J. G. Ramsay, 3d Art., the Post Commander, and Capt. J. L. Powell, the Post Surgeon. Maj. Ramsay's likeness is a fairly good one, but we cannot say as much for that of Capt. Powell, whom we remember to have met at Governor's Island some years ago.

The one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the battle of Long Island will be celebrated in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Aug. 27, when a granite shaft, in memory of the sons of Maryland, who died in that memorable struggle, will be unveiled. The Mayor of the city has appointed a committee of which Gen. S. L. Woodford and Col. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., are members, to look after the welfare of the guests from Maryland.

Lieut. E. A. Root, 19th Inf., lately relieved from duty as Assistant Instructor in the Dep. of Engineering of the Inf. and Cav. school. He has been on duty here, says the "Kansas City Times," for five years, and the labor performed by him in its behalf has been of a nature deserving the highest praise from his superiors. Pains-taking in everything, he has shown a capacity for his work that can be excelled by none in the service.

Army officers recently visiting in New York are: Lieut. G. D. Fitch, Lieut. G. E. Sage, Grand Union; Maj. J. H. Calef, Capt. J. Allen, Holland House; Col. S. S. Sumner, The Waldorf; Lieut. E. V. Bookmiller, Lieut. E. L. Phillips, Lieut. R. L. Hamilton, Lieut. S. G. Creden, Murray Hill; Lieut. W. H. H. Chapman, Hotel Brunswick; Maj. F. S. Dodge, Capt. W. Paulding, Lieut. W. S. Alexander, Lieut. E. V. Smith, Grand Hotel; Lieut. A. G. Hammond, Lieut. A. J. Russell, Park Avenue; Col. H. R. Piper, Sturtevant House; Maj. C. T. Greene, Continental.

The jury in the slander case of Maggie Lennon against Capt. Edmund Rice, 5th Inf., which was tried recently in Columbus, failed to agree, and were discharged, says the "Army Herald." She sued for \$5,000, and at a former trial got a verdict, but it was subsequently set aside. Miss Lennon was employed as a domestic by Capt. Rice, during his tour of duty at Columbus Barracks, in '91 and '92. Near the time for Capt. Rice to depart he suspected her of theft and had her arrested, but could not prove anything against her, consequently the present suit.

A Tokio (Japan) correspondent writes: Among the Americans who have recently arrived in Japan are Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., of dynamite gun fame; James F. Connelly, our new Consul to Kobe; Crosby F. Noyes, and J. W. Thompson, of Washington city; James D. Carson, of Chicago, and James S. Metcalf, of the New York Life. Capt. Zalinski is representing the Bethlehem Steel Works, and will look for some contracts for armor plate in the event of the Japanese building any large war ships. Great preparations are making in Yokohama for a joyous celebration of the Fourth of July. The flagship Baltimore will be there to do a little saluting.

The "Memphis Appeal," referring to the recent visit of Gen. Sykes, Adjutant General of Tennessee, says: "Capt. H. C. Ward, 16th U. S. Inf., stationed at Nashville with the Tennessee National Guard, accompanied Gen. Sykes. Capt. Ward is popular wherever he goes, a man of jolly soldierly manners, a soldier of the kind one meets in books, and is an interesting talker at all times. He was here during the interstate drill, and everybody he met is his friend. 'Oh, I think,' Capt. Ward is quoted, 'the drill was a big success. I tell you what, Memphis hospitality is praised everywhere those boys came from, and the regular army officers all say whenever they meet a Memphis man away from home they will take him in their arms.'

One hundred and three candidates for admission to the Suffolk County (Mass.) bar took the examinations in Boston last April, and the successful ones were recently sworn in, among them being John D. Drum, son of Capt. John Drum, 10th Inf., instructor of military tactics at St. Francis Xavier's College, New York City. Mr. Drum was graduated from Boston College with the degree of A. B. in June, 1890. The following fall he became a member of the faculty of the college, teaching English and mathematics, and at the same time doing some special work for the Boston "Daily Globe." Two years later, having received the degree of A. M., he resigned to begin the study of law, and became a regular member of the "Globe" staff. He received the degree of LL. D. from the Boston University Law School in June. Another is William A. Lenihan, from Hopkinton, Mass. He represented his district in the State Legislature last year, and was graduated from the Boston University Law School in the class of '95. Mr. Lenihan is a brother of Lieut. Michael J. Lenihan, 25th U. S. Inf., instructor of military tactics at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.



Lieut. P. G. Lowe, 18th Inf., has left Fort Leavenworth en route to Fort Clark, Texas.

Major E. T. Comegys, Surgeon U. S. A., left Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, July 10, on a seven day's leave.

Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Inf., has been detailed instructor in swimming for the troops at Davids Island, an excellent idea.

Capt. P. G. Wales, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of temporary duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., has returned to Fort McPherson, Ga.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ruth Palmer, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Geo. H. Palmer, of Fort Douglas, to Lieut. Edward Colby Carey, 16th Inf.

Col. James Van Voast, U. S. A., retired, whose permanent residence is Cincinnati, visited in New York City this week, with headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Capt. J. M. Lancaster and Lieut. W. E. Berkheimer and J. K. Cree, with Lt. Bat. C, 3d Art., rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., July 10, from their recent trip to Gettysburg, Pa.

Capt. H. I. Raymond, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Niagara, N. Y., from Fort Washakie, Wyo., on July 8, and has taken charge of the Medical Department at that post.

Capt. J. W. Dillenbach and Light Battery K, 1st Art., are on their marching way to Springfield, near Stockbridge, in the Berkshire Hills, Mass., and at latest accounts are having a fairly good time of it. The march is made by easy stages, so as not to unnecessarily fatigue men and horses, and every opportunity is taken advantage of for practical instruction.

Lieut. H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf., will relinquish the position of Regimental Quartermaster in a few days, by expiration of tour, and will be succeeded by Lieut. E. M. Johnson, Jr., an experienced officer of 13 years' service. Lieut. Johnson, under the appointment, will change station from Fort Brady to Fort Wayne.

Cadet appointments to Military Academy: Edmund Rhett, Charleston (1st Dist.), S. C.; George Pierson, Emory (3d Dist.), Texas; Claude Shford (Alt.), Tyler (3d Dist.), Texas; John M. Brister (Alt.), Le Raysville (15th Dist.), Penn.; Wm. H. Crago, Carbondale (11th Dist.), Penn.; Arthur C. Thompson (Alt.), Scranton (11th Dist.), Penn.

Col. J. W. Barlow, Corps of Engineers, having completed the field work of the Mexican boundary survey, under the State Department, is now enjoying with his family a short period of rest at Cranston-on-Hudson. The family will soon sail for Europe, where Mrs. Barlow has two daughters and a son, will remain for a year or more, the latter at school in Switzerland. The Colonel, who accompanies them, will return in October, to resume his duties at Washington in connection with the reports of the Mexican Boundary Commission.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: 2d Lieut. H. D. Todd, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Wilhelm, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. L. Lewis, Medical Dept.; 2d Lieut. M. McFarland, 21st Inf.; Asst. Surgeon William J. Wakeman, Asst. Surgeon; 1st Lieut. L. D. Greene, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. Lat. Cavanaugh, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. F. V. Fuger, 13th Inf.; Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. W. P. Burnham, 6th Inf.; and Col. A. S. Burt, 25th Inf.

The promotion of Weather Observer G. Moore to the head of the Weather Bureau, no doubt elates the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Gen. Greely, under whom Moore served as Sergeant, says the "Kansas City Times." The fact that a man who less than four years ago was a Sergeant in the Signal Corps, doing duty as an observer, is promoted to the head of the Bureau, would indicate that these sergeants were, as a rule, competent men for the place. Another very funny thing results in Moore's promotion. When the Weather Bureau was under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer, Maj. Dunwoody, then a Lieutenant of Artillery, was Moore's superior officer, while to-day Maj. Dunwoody is an assistant to the new Chief of the Bureau.

A number of the ladies of the 3d U. S. Inf. visited their husbands in camp at Lake City, Minn., recently. The following is the menu served at the headquarters mess in their honor: Dejeuner aux Dames de la Troisième Régiment d'Infanterie des États Unis. "Noli me tangere" (unless you are hungry). Bouillon Lake water, etc.; Schopoloches a la Lake View; Hors d'Ouvres; Beets a la Vivant; Chowchow a la Chinoise; Corn Beef (tough variety) in the Can; Beans and Pork a la Militaire; Sandwiches, R. R. Station, pain blanc. Fritolities—Pommes de Terre a l'Orlandais (without the outer covering); Petit Poulet, tres Froid (20 years old); Oeuf (this year) a la Française; Lait veal a la Cow; Fruit—Oranges, Bananas, berries, etc.; Fromage, Pain Dure a la soldat; Beer and Lemonade, wine, coffee and tea. Finis.

The Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio, one of the oldest institutions of the Methodist Church, conferred the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology on Chaplain Nave, U. S. A., at its recent commencement. The degree was conferred on merit, in consideration of Chaplain Nave's studies in the field of theology, and the preparation of his forthcoming book, "Index of the Bible," on which he has been working for the last twelve years. F. S. Nave, son of Chaplain Nave, one of the three honor graduates of the Omaha High School, of 1890, graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University on the 18th of June, in a class of ninety-nine. This Alma Mater honored him by election to an instructorship in Greek and mathematics, as did also the Board of Education, of Omaha, to the chair of ancient languages. But he has accepted an instructorship in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill.

The "San Francisco Call" relates how Gen. J. W. Forsyth and Gen. Wade Hampton recently witnessed, at Monterey Bay, a fight between a whale and a thrasher from 16 to 20 feet in length. As the fight proceeded, "Five to one on the whale!" cried Gen. Hampton, excitedly. "I don't want the big end of it this time," rejoined Gen. Forsyth, "for unless the whale executes a flank movement, and that promptly, he is lost. 'That thrasher is bringing up his reserves,'" said Gen. Hampton, as the whale was foiled in his third attempt to sound. The next attempt of the thrasher was an overwhelming success, and the whale turned tail and left for Point Cypress. The two old soldiers were delighted, and Gen. Hampton's wooden leg thumped his applause on the wharf. No bets were booked, because to even the eye unfamiliar with martial spectacles the thrasher's superiority was manifest from the beginning.

Mrs. John J. Almy is at present at 107 Mulberry St., Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Hughes, wife of Lieut. E. M. Hughes, U. S. N., will spend the month of July at Behnar, N. J., as the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Samuel Bell.

Navy officers registering lately in New York City are Commander John Schouler, St. James; Capt. S. W. Terry, Imperial; Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter, Grand Union.

The wife of Lieut. Comdr. John Rodgers, U. S. N., presented him with a son on July 1st. She and child are at present with relatives at Fountain Hill, South Bethlehem, Pa.

A Court of Inquiry is investigating charges against Naval Cadet Alfred C. Owens, of the second class Naval Academy appointed at large. He is charged with leaving his room without permission and with other offenses. The alleged offense occurred on the Fourth of July.

The programme at the Naval War College during this week was as follows: Tactical situation and War Games; "Coast Defence," Comdr. Goodrich; "Naval Hygiene," Surg. Siegfried. "The Battle of the Yalu," Capt. McGiffen. "Naval Tactics," Capt. Taylor. Games—Strategic.

Naval officers registered at the Navy Department, Washington, during the past week as follows: Naval Constructor J. F. Hanson, Ensign Mark L. Bristol, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, Naval Constructor T. D. Wilson, First Lieut. L. H. Moses, U. S. M. C.; Chief Eng. G. W. Baird and C. W. Rae and Ensign N. T. Coleman.

The Navy has not been forgotten this year by the great institutions of learning in the distribution of their honors, says the Cambridge "Tribune." Harvard has conferred her high degree of LL. D. upon Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, who has already been honored with degrees from Oxford and Cambridge, in England, and Dartmouth College has also bestowed the dignity of LL. D. upon a son of New Hampshire, alike distinguished in war and letters, Rear Adm. George E. Belknap, who is now doing our State excellent service as chairman of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School. In both these cases the Doctor's degrees are something more than mere honorary titles, as their recipients have very fairly earned them.

Referring to the assignment of Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, U. S. N., to the New York Navy Yard, the Norfolk "Landmark" says: "Constructor Bowles, who will report at the New York Navy Yard within the next two weeks, is a young and vigorous officer, who entered the construction corps only twelve years ago, being the first officer in that corps to pass through the Naval Academy and secure the advantages of a technical education abroad. He has made a remarkable record in the past nine years at the Norfolk Navy Yard, which was situated in a locality destitute of skilled labor when he went there. In spite of these difficulties and the disadvantages of youth he has succeeded in building the battleship Texas, the cruiser Raleigh and raising the yard to a rank almost equal to that at San Francisco, which is the best in the country."

Ensign W. S. Crosley, U. S. N., and Miss Pauline de Launey Stewart, of Georgia, were married on Wednesday morning, July 3, at the residence of Dr. T. O. Walton, Maryland avenue, Annapolis; Rev. Dr. McDowell of the 1st Methodist Church officiating. No invitations were issued, and only a few relatives and friends were present at the ceremony. The bride, dressed in white organdy and short veil, and carrying a bouquet of white sweet peas, was attended by Misses Walton, Miss Milligan and Miss Serpell, of Norfolk, Va., also in white. Ensign Douglas, U. S. N., was best man. After a delightful breakfast the happy bride and groom left Annapolis at noon for Nantucket, where they will spend their honeymoon. Mr. and Mrs. Crosley have a host of friends, both in and out of Navy circles, who join in best wishes for their continued happiness.

Mrs. Gihon, wife of Medical Director Gihon, U. S. N., sails for Europe on the Maasdam, leaving New York July 13, to spend the summer in Switzerland with her sons, who are artists, studying abroad. On the same vessel will be Miss Meta Melville, daughter of Engineer in Chief Melville, U. S. N., who goes abroad for a year's travel with a party. They will spend the summer at Montreux, Switzerland, and will winter in Paris and Dresden, making a tour through the cathedral towns of England before returning to the United States next summer. Miss Melville accompanies Mrs. William Jones Boone, widow of the late Bishop of China, and who sails on the same steamer. Mr. Elliot Boone, who recently passed his entrance examinations for Columbia, will accompany Mrs. Boone, spending the year preparatory to his entering college in the study of the modern languages.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. Andrew J. Mearns, father of Lieut. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf., died July 4, at Kembleville, Pa., in the 69th year of his age.

Mrs. Mary A. Mason, the venerable widow of Gordon F. Mason, and mother of Lieut. N. E. Mason, U. S. N., died, July 4, at Towanda, Pa., in the 83d year of her age.

Rear Adm. Curtis, British Navy, retired, who was promoted to Commander for laying the Atlantic cable in 1865, died July 10 while in a boat, returning from a visit to the Italian warships at Portsmouth.

Maj. William Atkinson, who died from a paralytic stroke, in New York, July 3, was a veteran of the Mexican War, and at the beginning of the Civil War was instrumental, together with the late Col. Frederick A. Conklin, in organizing the 84th N. Y. Regt.

Capt. Anson Victor Hugo Le Roy, who dropped dead in front of his summer home, in New Rochelle, July 8, was for several years in the seventies Captain of the Pacific Mail steamship Golden Gate. He was the son of Herman Le Roy, an old resident of New York, and brother of Rear Adm. William E. LeRoy.

Capt. James Wiley, U. S. M. C., retired, who died suddenly, of apoplexy, at Bethlehem, Pa., July 8, served as a midshipman in the Navy from 1840 to 1847, and in the latter year was appointed 2d Lieut. in the Marine Corps. He was appointed Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps in 1861, and was retired in 1872. He leaves a large estate. He married a daughter of the late Ellis Lewis, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Col. James Heuton, 23d U. S. Inf., who died, July 6, at Fort Ringgold, Texas, served in the ranks from 1853 to 1858, and again from May 1860, to October, 1861, when he was appointed a 2d Lieutenant of the 14th U. S. Inf. When the war closed he was a Captain, was transferred to the 23d Inf. in 1868, promoted Major in 1861, and assigned to the 23d, and Lieut.

tenant Colonel in 1894, still remaining with the regiment with which he had been identified for twenty-eight years. The deceased was an excellent duty officer, with a varied and practical experience. He had an excellent war record, receiving the brevet of Captain for his gallantry at Gettysburg.

Mr. Joseph Creed, who enlisted in the 4th Art. in 1854, and served faithfully and gallantly during the war, being wounded at Gettysburg, and after the war served for over twenty-seven years as a clerk at the Headquarters Dept. of the East, died July 7, at Governor's Island, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, in the summer of 1894, being at the time on duty at his desk. He leaves a widow. The deceased was a brave and modest soldier, exemplary in private life, and a faithful servant of the government for nearly forty years. During the war his modesty led him to decline a commission in a volunteer artillery regiment, for the only reason that he thought he might not be able to fill the position as it ought to be filled. He leaves many friends and comrades to mourn his loss. The funeral took place from his home, in Brooklyn, July 10, with military honors, many of his old friends and associates being present. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

#### ORDNANCE NOTES.

With a view to settling the question of the effect of the blast of great guns upon the deck of an armored vessel, orders have been issued by Secretary Herbert, directing the Amphitrite to go to sea and engage in target practice with her main battery. The result of this test will affect perhaps the decision of the Secretary in regard to the type and location of turrets for the proposed battleships. During the latter part of last week, an eight-inch gun was placed twenty-four inches above and in the rear of a structure covered by a one-inch plate at the Indian Head Proving Grounds and fired, the result being the depression of the plate where it was struck by the blast by several inches. It is claimed by the Construction Bureau that this test was not conclusive for the reason that the structure fired over was not properly supported. In its plans for the turrets for the proposed battle-ships, the eight-inch guns are at least fifty inches above the big turrets, and the covering of the latter can be given any desired strength by simply increasing the thickness of the top plate or adding suitable framing below. The Amphitrite's guns will be fired over her decks, which are made of two inches of steel faced with four inches of yellow pine timber. The guns are six feet above the decks. The report of Capt. Wise, on this trial will be awaited with considerable interest by Department officials.

The "New York Times" says: "The ordnance experts have been greatly disturbed over the peculiar and unaccountable results obtained with brown powder used in the big guns. The records showed a remarkable discrepancy, among other things, in respect to maximum pressures. A lot of 400 pounds of this powder used in a twelve-inch gun gave a pressure of 36,000 pounds and a velocity of 1,932 foot seconds, and immediately after a lot of 400 pounds gave 61,000 pounds and 2,906 foot seconds. At another time, 200 pounds of powder gave 37,600 pounds' pressure and 1,813 foot seconds in velocity, while a similar charge, fired to verify this result, gave 59,000 pounds and 1,843 foot seconds. It has finally been determined, however, by a series of very interesting experiments, that wave action is the cause of these curious results, and that this feature will actually affect the velocities of the projectiles. The results have shown that this wave action may be controlled in a great degree by suitable conditions of loading and ignition. As the velocity of the projectile is but little affected by them they are not of much practical importance. They indicate, however, that the normal conditions in the chamber border closely on the region of excessive wave action, and, taken with the highly excessive pressures likely to arise from the use of cartridges of reduced length, suggested the necessity of a general recognition of this danger." These facts are obtained from the last annual report of Gen. Flagler. Better action has since been secured from powder by certain improvements in its composition and by lengthening the chamber of the cartridge.

#### A VEXED QUESTION SETTLED.

Some weeks ago Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding Dept. of the East, wrote to the Health Department, New York City, in respect to the transfer through the city of remains of soldiers who have died from accidental or extraordinary causes at military posts in the Harbor of New York, inclosing the views of the Judge Advocate of the Dept. of the East, and soliciting the consideration of the subject by the Board of Health. Gen. Emmons Clark, Secretary of the Health Department, replies, under date of June 28, 1895, that there has been some delay in answering Gen. Miles, caused by an application made through the Board of Coroners to the Council to the Corporation, for his opinion as to the jurisdiction of the Coroners of this city in respect to deaths of soldiers and others at military posts within the city limits from accidental or extraordinary causes, and goes on to say: "The opinion of the Council to the Corporation, dated June 25, and now on file in the office of the Coroners of this city, is that the United States has exclusive jurisdiction over Governor's Island and other military posts within the limits of this city, subject, however, to limitation that such jurisdiction shall not prevent the service and execution of civil and criminal process; and that a Coroner's inquest is not in any sense of the word either a service or execution of civil or criminal process, but is a judicial inquiry to ascertain the cause of death, and in holding the inquest the Coroner presides over a court of inferior jurisdiction.

"In accordance with this opinion the Register of Records of this department has been instructed to receive from the surgeons and physicians of the United States Army their certificates of deaths occurring at the military posts within the city limits, without reference of the same in any case to Coroners, and to issue permits for burial and for transit through this city without any such reference."

Reports of the final trial of the Olympia, received at Washington this week, show that the vessel maintained a speed of nearly twenty knots in Sausalito Channel for four hours on natural draught, which is greater than expected. The vessel was not forced in any way, accomplishing twenty knots with the greatest ease. She was heavily loaded, being 900 tons displacement greater than on her contractor's trial. The Olympia is now at San Francisco recruiting men for a three years' cruise. As soon as her complement is full she will go to Mare Island Navy Yard for two weeks, and then proceed to China to replace the Baltimore as flagship.

The Navy Department, on July 8, made the ninth payment of \$12,500 on gunboat No. 9, now building at Newport News. This vessel is more than half completed, and will, it is expected, be ready for launching early in October. Two sister vessels, which are now on the stocks at the same yard, should be able to be launched during the next two months.



## THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. No 41, H. d. Qrs. A., A. G. O. July 1, 1895.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, from and after July 1, 1895, non-commissioned officers in arrest and enlisted men in confinement, whether awaiting trial or undergoing sentence, will be known and designated as follows:

1. Non-commissioned officers in arrest, and enlisted men in confinement awaiting trial or sentence, will be designated as "in arrest or confinement."
2. Enlisted men undergoing sentences of confinement awarded by a court martial, not involving dishonorable discharge, will be designated as "garrison prisoners."
3. Enlisted men sentenced, for purely military offences, to dishonorable discharge and to periods of confinement, will be known as "general prisoners."
4. Enlisted men convicted by general courts martial of offences amounting to felony at common law, or which are punishable in the State, Territory or District in which they were committed with confinement in a State prison or penitentiary, and sentenced therefor to dishonorable discharge and to periods of confinement, will be designated as "military convicts."

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following posts are designated as places of confinement to which general prisoners will be sent in accordance with the requirements of existing orders: Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Logan, Colo.; Fort Crook, Neb.; Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

III. General courts martial may sentence soldiers to confinement in a penitentiary for offences amounting to felony at common law or which are punishable in the State, Territory or District where committed with confinement in a State prison or penitentiary. Department commanders may designate the U. S. Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as the place of execution of such sentences. If any State or Territory within a military department has made provision by law for the confinement of such prisoners in its penitentiaries, department commanders, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may designate one as the place in which such a sentence shall be carried into effect.

IV. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following rules for the government of general prisoners are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned: (We omit the rules.—Editor.)

Prisoners will be divided into three classes, to be known as First, Second and Third Classes. On their admission, prisoners will, except in special cases, be placed in the Second Class; and may be reduced to the Third Class for misconduct, or promoted to the First Class for good conduct. Prisoners of the First Class will be composed of those whose quiet, orderly habits and general good conduct in Class Second, after some experience has been gained in that class. A limited number of this class, who have not more than four months of their sentence to serve, may be paroled for work in the Q. M. Dept. as mechanics, teamsters and laborers. No paroled prisoner will be employed about the quarters of any officer, except as a mechanic or laborer, under the direction of the Post Q. M. Promotions and reductions of prisoners will be made by the commanding officer.

G. O. 42, July 5, 1895, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following detail for the recruiting service for the period from Oct. 1, 1895, to Oct. 1, 1897, is announced:

One company officer from the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th and 10th Cavalry, and the 1st, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 23d, 24th and 25th Infantry will be selected by the respective regimental commanders and ordered to report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army by Aug. 15, 1895, for assignment to stations.

No officer should be selected for this duty who has been for a protracted period on detached service, or who desires the detail merely for pleasure, nor should any officer be given the detail who is not known to be discriminating in judgment and painstaking, energetic, and efficient in the discharge of his military duties. Regimental commanders are enjoined to be guided solely by these considerations in making the required selections from their respective regiments.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield:

G. O. 43, July 10, 1895, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The issue of clothing to recruits before joining their companies will be confined to the smallest quantity absolutely necessary for their comfort. Recruits sent directly to regiments from recruiting stations, if sufficiently clothed when enlisted, will join without the issue of uniforms. Officers on recruiting duty will fully explain to all recruits the importance of economy in the use of their clothing allowance, and will give their personal attention to the prevention of excessive issues.

2. The form, "List of clothing drawn since enlistment," heretofore in use at recruiting stations and rendezvous, will be discontinued, and all clothing issued to a recruit from date of enlistment will be entered in the Soldier's Handbook. Immediately before the departure of a recruit from a recruiting station or rendezvous, and immediately after his arrival at a rendezvous or regiment, the list of articles drawn by him will be verified in the presence of a commissioned officer, the recruit himself, and a member of the recruiting party, or a sergeant of his company. A list of the articles of clothing drawn since enlistment will thus follow him until he reaches his final destination, and be verified each time he is transferred from one commanding officer to another.

3. General recruiting stations will be supplied, hereafter, with the necessary Handbooks for issue to recruits who draw clothing thereat. When a recruit is forwarded to a rendezvous or regiment, without escort, his Handbook and the descriptive and assignment roll will be mailed to the proper commanding officer.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield:

H. Q. A., A. G. O. July 8, 1895.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, July 6, 1895.

Retirements.—Under the act of Oct. 1, 1890, with the rank of Major.

Capt. William M. Waterbury, 13th Inf., July 5, 1895.

1st Lieut. Edmund L. Fletcher, 13th Inf., July 5, 1895.

Casualties.

Lieut. Col. James Henton, 23d Inf., died July 5, 1895, at Fort Ringgold, Texas.

Capt. Reuben L. Robertson, Asst. Surg., resigned, July 3, 1895.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, Dept. of Columbia Comdr., will proceed at once to Fort Sherman, Idaho. He will be accompanied by Maj. George S. Wilson, Adj. Gen. and Acting Insp. Gen. of the Dept., who is directed to perform certain inspection duty at that point. (S. O. 94, July 2, D. Colo.)

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding three visits during July, 1895, from Cleveland, O., to the Works of the Lima Locomotive & Machine Co., Lima, O., on official business. (S. O. July 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1895, is granted Capt. William W. Gray, Asst. Surg. (S. O. July 6, H. Q. A.)

Maj. Charles A. H. McCauley, Q. M., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Napavine, Wash., and return. (S. O. 92, June 28, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 23, is granted Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surg. Gen. (S. O. 95, July 2, D. Cal.)

Maj. John S. Witcher, Paym., will pay the troops stationed at Fort Mason, Cal., and Troop C, 4th Cav., stationed at Monterey, Cal. (S. O. 84, July 1, D. Cal.)

Capt. A. B. Heyl, A. S., is detailed Exchange Officer, etc., during the absence of Lieut. Z. W. Torrey. (Orders 94, Fort Thomas, July 4.)

Leave for 20 days is granted Maj. Charles B. Byrne, Surg., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 102, July 1, D. Dak.)

Comp. Sergt. B. Birdsall, an old 4th Art. man, appointed Comp. Sergt. in 1873, has been retired from active service.

Hosp. Steward R. Wittke will accompany Private Runyon, a sick patient, to Fort Columbus. (Orders 104, Fort Ethan Allen, July 5.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer. (S. O. July 6, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Francis R. Shunk, C. E., is further extended one month and ten days, on account of sickness. (S. O. July 6, H. Q. A.)

Par. 1, S. O. 151, June 29, 1895, H. Q. A., relating to Lieut. Charles P. Echoles, C. E., is amended to read 2d Lieut. Instead of 1st Lieut. (S. O. July 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 10 days, to take effect upon the completion of payments assigned him, is granted Lieut. Col. A. B. Carey, Deputy Paym. Gen., Chief Paym. (S. O. 102, July 9, D. E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 10, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps. (S. O. 91, July 6, D. Tex.)

Hosp. Steward A. C. Beals, who served during the war in the 151st N. Y. Vols., enlisted in the 6th Cav. in 1867, and was appointed Hosp. Steward in 1868, has been re-returned from active service.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding four visits during July, from South Bethlehem, Pa., to the Works of the Carpenter Steel Co., Reading, Pa., on official business. (S. O. July 8, H. Q. A.)

Maj. Albert S. Towar, Paym., Chief Paym., will proceed to and pay the troops at Forts Omaha and Niobrara, Neb.; Fort Meade, S. D.; Fort Robinson, Neb.; and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. He will also make the payment at Fort Washakie. (S. O. 84, July 2, D. Platte.)

Capt. Francis J. Kernan, Actg. J. A., will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of Texas, during the absence on leave of Capt. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps. (S. O. 87, July 6, D. Tex.)

So much of par. 12, S. O. No. 150, June 28, 1895, H. Q. A., as relates to Comy. Sergts. George Wentzel and George Punsier, is revoked. Comy. Sergt. Wentzel, now on duty at the U. S. Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will be sent to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty. (S. O. July 8, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James O. Ayres, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding two visits during July, 1895, from Governor's Island, N. Y. City, to Sea Girt, N. J., on official business pertaining to the Sea-coast battery erected by the Ordnance Dept. at that point for the instruction of the militia. (S. O. July 6, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Chas. S. Ritchie from duty under the immediate orders of Col. Orlando M. Poe, C. E., to Willets Point, N. Y., for duty; 1st Lieut. Eugene W. Van C. Lucas from duty under the immediate orders of Maj. William S. Stanton, C. E., to Willets Point, N. Y., for duty. (S. O. July 10, H. Q. A.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

## 1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAHAM K. AKNOLD.

The following promotions and appointments were on July 6 made in Troop C, 1st Cav.: Corp. Robert H. Brown, vice 6, made in Troop C, 1st Cav.; Corp. Robert H. Brown promoted Sergeant, vice Brown, discharged; Corp. Joseph Schenberger, promoted Sergeant, vice, cancel of vacancy held for Sergeant of the Band; Lance Corp. James Ryan appointed Corporal, vice Gould, promoted.

## 2d CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE W. HUNT.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, 2d Cav., is extended two days. (S. O. 100, July 5, D. Mo.)

## 3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANDREW MILLS.

Leave for two months, to take effect during the current month, is granted Capt. George A. Drew, 3d Cav. (S. O. July 6, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. James Whelan and Corp. J. A. Pollard, Troop M, 3d Cav., witnesses before G. C. M., will return to Fort Ethan Allen. (Orders 81, Fort McPherson, June 28.)

The following transfers in the 3d Cavalry are ordered: 1st Lieut. Arthur Thayer from Troop A to L; 1st Lieut. William C. Rivers from Troop L to A. (S. O. July 9, H. Q. A.)

In accordance with his own request, 1st Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., will be relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1895, and will then proceed to join his troop. (S. O. July 9, H. Q. A.)

## 4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

The leave granted Maj. William B. Kennedy, 4th Cav., is extended five days. (S. O. 92, June 28, D. Columbia.)

## 7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. BURNEN.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Louis H. Carpenter, 7th Cav. (S. O. 98, July 2, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Charles A. Varum, 7th Cav. (S. O. 98, July 2, D. Mo.)

2d Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, 7th Cav., is relieved from duty as Dept. Recruiting Officer at Fort Sill, O. T. 1st Lieut. Edward H. Plummer, 10th Inf., is appointed in his stead. (S. O. 100, July 5, D. Mo.)

## 8th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

In the 9th Cavalry on July 1 Lance Corp. Melvin McCaw, Troop F, was appointed Corporal. The appointment as Sergeant and the warrant of Sergt. Lewis T. Green, Troop H, were made continuous from date of original appointment, Feb. 12, 1895. Lance Corp. Anthony Early, Troop D, 9th Cav., was appointed Corporal, vice Butler, discharged.

## 1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 20, is granted 2d Lieut. W. M. Cruikshank, 1st Art. (S. O. 159, July 5, D. E.)

Sergt. Julius Schiller, Bat. H, 1st Art., is relieved from recruiting duty at Jersey City and will rejoin his battery at Davids Island. (Orders 32, 1st Art., July 6.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st Art. (Orders 93, Davids Island, July 8.)

## 2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODGE.

2d Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 2d Art., will proceed from Fort Adams to Fort Warren, and report for duty with Bat. B. (S. O. 101, July 8, D. E.)

Corp. Morris Abern, Bat. D, 2d Art., is detailed Steward in the consolidated mess. (Orders 71, Fort Warren, July 1.)

Sergt. Charles Leadbe, Bat. B, 2d Art., is detailed Clerk in the Sub. Dept. (Orders 73, Fort Warren, July 6.)

Private A. T. Hart has been appointed Corporal in Light Bat. A, 2d Art.

Leave for one month, to take effect on the day of his departure from Fort Schuyler, on being relieved by Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, 2d Art., with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Maj. Carle A. Woodruff, 2d Art. (S. O. 102, July 9, D. E.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Aug. 15, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Moses G. Zaslaski, 2d Art. (S. O. July 6, H. Q. A.)

## 3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Jay E. Hoffer, 3d Art. (Orders 81, Fort Monroe, July 2.)

## 4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

Lieut. Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., Insp. of Art., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty connected with artillery practice. (S. O. 159, July 5, D. E.)

Sergt. J. Brown, Light Bat. B, 4th Art., will proceed to Hinsdale, Mass., to conduct a deserter to Fort Adams. (Orders 67, Fort Adams, July 3.)

Sergt. J. B. Wilson, Bat. M, 4th Art., is detailed Steward of the Post Exchange. (Orders 28, Washington Barracks, June 30.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the completion of the target practice of his battery, is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., 4th Art. (S. O. 163, July 10, D. E.)

## 3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

Capt. Lorenzo W. Cooke, 3d Inf., now at Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to join his company at Camp Lake View, Minn. (S. O. 101, June 29, D. Dak.)

Capt. Fayette W. Roe, 3d Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Wisconsin N. G., at Camp Douglas, Wis., from July 22 to Aug. 17, 1895. (S. O. July 6, H. Q. A.)

## 4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 16, with permission to apply for an extension of 15 days, is granted Lieut. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf. (S. O. 93, July 1, D. Columbia.)

## 5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Corp. J. H. Warren has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. F. Mayer appointed Corporal in Co. H, 5th Inf.

Sergt. H. O'Connor, Co. B, 5th Inf., and one private, will escort Maj. W. Arthur, P. M., from Atlanta to post. (Orders 84, Fort McPherson, July 2.)

## 6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Lieut. F. D. Ely, 6th Inf., is appointed Range Officer, relieving Lieut. W. E. Gleason. (Orders 95, Fort Thomas, July 5.)

Capt. G. G. Kenney, 6th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. H. J. Dugan appointed Corporal in Co. H, 6th Inf.

## 7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Capt. George S. Young, 7th Inf., is relieved and Capt. Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. 41, June 27, D. Colo.)

## 8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

The extension of leave granted Maj. Francis E. Lacey, 8th Inf., is further extended one month. (S. O. July 6, H. Q. A.)

## 9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

The C. O., Co. A, 9th Inf., will send Sergt. Edward McManus and three privates to the target range at Stony Point, N. Y., to take charge of and guard public property. (Orders 101, Madison Barracks, July 2.)

## 12th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN F. TOWNSEND.

The leave granted to 1st Lieut. Waldo E. Ayer, 12th Inf., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 103, July 3, D. Dak.)

## 13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED I. SMITH.

Lance Corp. F. H. Johnson, Co. H, 13th Inf., is relieved as Acting Drum Major. (Orders 96, Fort Niagara, July 8.)

During the absence of Lieut. H. L. Threlkel, 13th Inf., Lieut. U. G. McAlexander will perform duties of Reg. Rec. Officer. (Orders 42, Fort Niagara, July 1.)

Capt. William M. Waterbury, 13th Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a major, by reason of disability contracted in the line of duty, is retired from active service as a major, to date from July 5, 1895, the date from which he would have been promoted to that grade, by reason of seniority, if found qualified. (S. O. July 6, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Edmund L. Fletcher, 13th Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain, by reason of disability contracted from exposure in the line of duty, is retired from active service as a captain, to date from July 6, 1895, the date from which he would have been promoted to that grade, by reason of seniority if found qualified. (S. O. July 6, H. Q. A.)

## 14th INFANTRY.—COL. THOS. M. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month, from Sept. 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles R. Krauthoff, 14th Inf. (S. O. July 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 10, is granted Capt. Leon A. Matile, 14th Inf. (S. O. 93, July 1, D. Colo.)

## 15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 7, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. John McA. Palmer, 15th Inf. (S. O. 98, July 2, D. Mo.)

Par. 8, S. O. 148, June 26, 1895, H. Q. A., detailing Maj. Charles Hobart, 15th Inf., to attend the encampment of the Wisconsin N. G., is revoked. (S. O. July 6, H. Q. A.)

## 17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. FOLAND.

Lieut. D. P. Cordray, 17th Inf., is assigned to temporary duty with Co. E. (Orders 115, Columbus Barracks, July 3.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for extension of seven days, is granted Lieut. L. L. Durfee, 17th Inf. (Orders 116, Columbus Barracks, July 5.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the completion of the target practice of his company, is granted Capt. Jas. M. Burns, 17th Inf. (S. O. 162, July 9, D. E.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee, 17th Inf., is extended seven days. (S. O. 162, July 9, D. E.)

Ordinary leave for one month, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, is granted Lieut. Col. James H. Bradford, 17th Inf.

The "Army Herald" says: "Bets are being made at Columbus Barracks which will reach the post first—the long-promised new Army Regulations or Cos. B, F, and H from Fort D. A. Russell."

## 18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAINGERFIELD PARKER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 15, is granted Capt. Oliver B. Warwick, 18th Inf. (S. O. 96, July 2, D. Tex.)

Under the supervision of Capt. George Rublen, A. Q. M., the work of repairing that part of Fort Bliss damaged by the recent windstorm, is progressing favorably. The quarters will probably be ready for occupancy Sept. 1 next. Rumor has it that Co. B (Paul's), 18th Inf., and Co. G (Adams) will then take station at Bliss.

## 19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect on or about July 16, 1895, is granted Capt. Alexander McC. Guard, 19th Inf. (S. O. 98, July 2, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 20, 1895, is granted Capt. Christian C. Hewitt, 19th Inf. (S. O. July 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 19th Inf., now at Fort Brady, Mich., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., so as to reach that post on or about July 20, 1895, for appointment as R. Q. M. (S. O. 102, July 8, D. Mo.)

According to a correspondent at Camp Donaldson, Mich., where a battalion of the 19th Infantry is engaged in target practice, Co. A now has the proud distinction of holding the bull's-eye record of the U. S. Army, as the scores made by Private Charles Gough exceed all previous records. The Bull's-Eye Kelly, made the wonderful score of 13 consecutive bull's-eye shots at 200 yards. Private Gough did excellent shooting at 200 yards, and was one of the first men to shoot at 300 yards.

His first score was 21, and the following third score of 23 points, making two possibles and asecutive bull's-eyes and three scores at 23 points each. Co. H has resumed firing at 500 yards. Private Shean leads this company, making 163 points out of a possible 200, his last scores being 24 points each.

## 20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. FAWKINS.

During the temporary absence of Maj. George S. Wilson, Adj. Gen., Dept. of Columbia, 1st Lieut. John L. Schon,



20th Inf., A. D. C., will perform the Adj. General's duties at Hdqrs. (S. O. 94, July 2, D. Colo.)  
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf., is further extended 16 days. (S. O. 102, July 8, D. Mo.)

#### 21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Lance Corp. Michael O'Malley, Co. A, 21st Inf., was on July 9 appointed Corporal, vice William, discharged.  
Leave for 10 days, to take effect about July 30, is granted Col. Horace Jewett, 21st Inf. (S. O. 161, July 8, D. E.)  
The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., is extended 23 days, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month. (S. O. 159, July 8, D. E.)  
Col. Jewett, 21st Inf., in orders dated July 11, says: "1st Lieut. E. H. Brooke, having completed his four years' tour as Regimental Q. M. of the 21st Inf. is, in compliance with the provisions of Army Regulations, relieved from duty as such and assigned to Co. I, 21st Inf. Lieut. Brooke was appointed Regimental Q. M. by the late Col. Conrad, and retained by myself, and has performed his duties in a manner highly satisfactory to his successive Commanding Officers. In relieving Lieut. Brooke from his present position, I desire to express to him my appreciation of his loyalty, industry and ability, and to commend him for the creditable manner in which he has performed his various official duties."  
1st Lieut. L. J. Hearn, 21st Inf., is appointed Regimental Q. M., 21st Inf.

#### 22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

The "Spokesman-Review" says: "A rumor is in circulation at Fort Keogh, that in a few weeks the 22d Infantry will receive orders to change station, and there are indications that point strongly to Vancouver Barracks. As the 22d has been at Keogh for long exceeding the usual time, a removal may be looked for soon after the 1st of July."

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 12. Detail: Capt. Philip H. Ellis, James Forman, 13th Inf.; William P. Kendall, Med. Dept.; Benjamin H. Gilman, 1st Lieut. Clydes, G. McAlexander, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 17th Inf.; La Roy S. Upton, 21st Inf.; Hansford L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 161, July 8, D. E.)  
At Jackson Barracks, La., July 16. Detail: Capt. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art.; Julius L. Powell, Med. Dept.; Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Gallup, 2d Lieut. John F. Hains, George H. McManus, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art.; J. A. (S. O. 159, July 8, D. E.)  
Garrison C. M., Fort Hamilton, July 5. Detail: Lieuts. C. L. Best, C. J. Bailey, G. W. Stevens and D. Price, 1st Art. (Orders 98, Fort Hamilton, July 5.)  
A Garrison C. M., at Fort Ethan Allen. Detail: Capt. J. G. Bourke and F. H. Hardie and Lieuts. D. L. Tate and A. E. Williams, 3d Cav. (Orders 103, Fort Ethan Allen, July 5.)  
At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 15. Detail: Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, Richard G. Shaw, 1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., John T. Honeycutt, John V. White, Adj. Frederick Marsh, David Price, Harry L. Hawthorne, Gustave W. Stevens, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, 1st Art.; J. A. (S. O. 163, July 10, D. E.)

#### ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The following non-commissioned officers and privates, having completed the course of studies prescribed for the Enlisted Men's Division of the Artillery School, and having passed a satisfactory examination, are entitled to the diploma of the School: Sergt. William P. Bennihoven, Battery B, 3d Art.; Private George L. Byrond, F, 1st Art.; Sergt. William Grimshaw, B, 3d Art.; Sergt. Starkey E. Britt, B, 3d Art.; Corp. George H. Harrell, F, 1st Art.; Private John Mesterman, B, 3d Art.; Corp. Frederick W. Corn, K, 4th Art.; Sergt. John F. Leary, K, 4th Art.; Sergt. James D. Hayes, K, 4th Art.; Sergt. William M. Cline, K, 4th Art.; Sergt. Benjamin F. Walt, E, 4th Art.; Corp. Julius S. Eckert, H, 4th Art.; Sergt. Robert Moore, B, 3d Art. The following having completed satisfactorily the course of studies prescribed for the first year, are pronounced qualified to pursue the course for the second year: Private James C. Strickland, Battery B, 3d Art.; Corp. William H. Beno, K, 4th Art.; Private David A. Nelson, K, 4th Art.; Corp. Oscar L. Freeman, F, 1st Art.; Thomas W. Miller, F, 1st Art.; Private Herbert A. Johnson, I, 2d Art.; Charles St. Clair, K, 4th Art.; Corp. Lewis N. Prentice, K, 4th Art.; Sergt. Louis Glucklich, E, 4th Art.; Peter Georgan, E, 4th Art.; John R. Phillipot, F, 1st Art.; Corp. Walter D. Chambliss, B, 3d Art.; Christopher C. March, I, 2d Art.; Augustus Lamm, B, 3d Art.; Private Edward J. Feenden, G, 5th Art.; Corp. Otto Koenig, K, 4th Art.; Joseph M. Norman, M, 3d Art. (G. O. 41, July 1, Art. School.)  
To enable 1st Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d Art., to give his entire attention to the construction of a new chronograph upon which he is engaged and the experiments thereon, he is excused from all other duties until further orders, and such facilities and assistance as he may require will be afforded him by the several laboratories of the school. (G. O. 42, July 2, Art. School.)  
2d Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, 2d Art., is temporarily attached for duty with Bat. M, 3d Art. (G. O. 4, July 8, Art. School.)

#### INDEPENDENCE DAY.

In S. O. 93, July 1, D. Columbia, Brig. Gen. Otis directs the 14th Infantry and Troop E, 4th Cav., to be held in readiness to participate in the contemplated general parade in Portland, Ore., July 4, in commemoration of the Declaration of American Independence.

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Hosp. Steward Albert C. Beale, Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Comy Sergt. Benjamin Birdsall, Fort Thomas, Ky.; 1st Sergt. Eugene Wren, Bat. M, 4th Art., Washington Barracks, D. C.; 1st Sergt. John Ahern, Troop M, 3d Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 1st Sergt. John McGurk, Co. D, 23d Inf., Fort Clark, Tex.; 1st Class Private John L. Shotwell, Co. B, Battalion of Engrs., Willets Point, N. Y. (S. O. 93, July 5, H. Q. A.)

#### CAMP SERVICES.

Par. 2, S. O. 79, c. s., D. Mo., is so amended as to direct Troops B and K, 7th Cav., and Light Bat. E, 1st Art., to remain in camp with the Wisconsin State Troops at Camp Douglas, until Aug. 17, 1895. (S. O. 90, July 3, D. Mo.)

As the new magazine rifle will be issued to the troops at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth and Davids Island, in time for the current season's target practice, the months of September and October are designated as the practice season for Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, and August and September for Davids Island. (S. O. 162, July 9, D. E.)

#### WEST POINT.

On July 4th the Declaration of Independence was read by Cadet Hinkley and the oration was delivered by Cadet Shelton. Cadet Shelton's effort was appreciated by his audience, the cadets present paying the closest attention throughout, and testifying their hearty approbation by enthusiastic applause. A brief resume of the nation's history was given to refute the statement that we are a people without a history. Attention was called to the fact that while the wars of ancient history changed the map of the world, our war left our map untouched. The oration closed with a feeling tribute to the flag which we hold in honor, under which we live and in whose folds we shall be laid to rest. At noon a salute of 44 guns was fired. In the evening a fine display of rockets was enjoyed, fired from Fort Clinton under Capt. Bruff's direction. The ball was begun at 8:15, and lasted until midnight. Mrs. Michie assisted Cadet Lewis in receiving the guests, a few among whom were the Misses Young, Brown, Catlin, Tracy, Eginton, Wright, Speed, Mrs. Barry, Bromwell, Switzer, Erben, Michie, Mercer, Torney and Ward.  
The dancing took place in the examination rooms in the

new Academic Building. The supper was to have been served in Grant Hall, but on account of the storm this part of the entertainment was postponed until the following evening, Friday, when the usual small hop was extended until 11 o'clock for this purpose.

Despite the threatening weather a large number of guests attended Mrs. Bruff's cadet reception on Saturday afternoon. A large number of the members of the first and third classes of cadets and the ladies of the post enjoyed the hours from 4 o'clock until parade most thoroughly.

Relatives of Cadets Hinkley and Tracy, of the first class; Mrs. Paul Dahlgren and Miss Dahlgren, Lieut. C. W. Kutz, Engineers, and Mrs. Kutz, and Lieut. S. C. Hazard, 1st Art., have been among recent guests at the hotel. Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, 1st Art., and Mrs. Honeycutt, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lusk; Miss Hatfield is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Bruff.

Capt. Parker sailed for Europe last Saturday. Prof. and Mrs. Mercier left the post on Monday, to be absent several weeks.

The members of the new fourth class entered camp on Saturday, June 29, and on July 4; a grand detail was taken from the class for the first time.

In the Journal of June 22, page 703, we published a list of the young gentlemen admitted to the Military Academy June 16. We and here the list of those admitted June 16, the two lists together completing the list of candidates admitted to the Academy, and forming the new fourth class:

Serge, Howell Luewelyn, Michigan, age, 18 years 4 months; Bishop, Glen, Jr., Connecticut, 17 years 11 months; Brown, Fred Stafford, Illinois, 19 years 4 months; Brownlee, Eugene, New York, 19 years 4 months; Bundel, Chas. Michael, Pennsylvania, 20 years; Bundel, George Woodbury, Jr., California, 20 years 6 months; Burke, Frank Edmund, Georgia, 17 years 10 months; Cabell, Lawrence Du Val, Texas, 20 years 10 months; Cooke, Francis Neal, North Carolina, 19 years 8 months; Cowan, Arthur Sydney, Maine, 20 years 2 months; Deems, Clarence, Jr., Maryland, 15 years 1 month; Fitzgerald, Joseph Ignatius, New York, 19 years 10 months; Foster, Pierce Currier, New Hampshire, 17 years 3 months; Gallup, Fred Hayes, Iowa, 18 years 7 months; Guiney, Patrick William, Massachusetts, 18 years 4 months; Harris, Henry Leavenworth, Jr., New Jersey, 19 years 10 months; Henley, Albert, Alabama, 20 years 6 months; Jewell, Frank Carson, Wisconsin, 21 years 8 months; Jordan, William Moore, Virginia, 20 years 3 months; Kelly, William, Wisconsin, 18 years 5 months; Kerr, Frederick Blair, Pennsylvania, 18 years 5 months; Linn, Fred William, Ohio, 17 years 9 months; Major, Duncan Kennedy, Jr., New York, 19 years 2 months; Minus, Josiah Charles, South Carolina, 20 years; Mitchell, Harry Elwood, Illinois, 18 years 3 months; Putnam, Alfred Burpee, Massachusetts, 17 years 9 months; Rand, Lewis Hathaway, New Jersey, 18 years 6 months; Ray, James Buchanan, Kentucky, 19 years 4 months; Rowe, Henry Bruce, Ohio, 20 years 10 months; Schull, Herman Walter, South Dakota, 20 years 1 month; Seay, Ralphard Oklahoma, 18 years 7 months; Stevens, Chalmers McCovey, Alabama, 20 years 8 months; Stuart, George Washington, Iowa, 20 years 4 months; Waldron, Albert Edwin, Illinois, 21 years 7 months; Watson, John, Kansas, 20 years 5 months; Whitaker, Edward Moseley, Tennessee, 17 years 5 months; Wilson, Alfred, Pennsylvania, 19 years 1 month; Yates, Henry Jones, Jr., New York, 20 years 1 month.  
The average age is 19 years and 4 months. The oldest man is 21 years and 9 months and the youngest 17 years.  
Following is the standing of the classes below the graduating class, as determined at the June examination. The second class now becomes the first class and so on. The numbers preceding the names indicate the order of merit:

#### First Class—73 Members.

\*1. Stuart. \*2. Hoffman. \*3. Tschappat. \*4. Callan. \*5. Jackson. \*6. McNeil. \*7. Elting. \*8. Guignard. \*9. London. \*10. Jerry. \*11. Tracy. \*12. Jones. \*13. Berry. \*14. Christian. \*15. McClure. \*16. England. \*17. Kirkpatrick. \*18. Hinkley. \*19. Reisinger. \*20. Hagood. \*21. Morrison. \*22. Kessier. \*23. Newell. \*24. Hampton. \*25. Stacy. \*26. Patterson. \*27. Ferguson. \*28. Wade. \*29. Holbrook. \*30. Howard. \*31. Stodter. \*32. Drake. \*33. Saitman. \*34. Miller. \*35. Tupes. \*36. Grubbs. \*37. Bell. \*38. Brookfield. \*39. Shelton. \*40. Langdon. \*41. Willard. \*42. Smith. \*43. Pickering. \*44. Kochersperger. \*45. Lott. \*46. Parly. \*47. Whitman. \*48. Boiles. \*49. Soyer. \*50. Burns. \*51. Heister. \*52. Lewis. \*53. King. \*54. Kerwin. \*55. Dailam. \*56. Burt. \*57. Stewart. \*58. Hart. \*59. Goodale. \*60. Russell. \*61. Boyd. \*62. Hood. \*63. Tebbetts. \*64. Evans. \*65. Summerlin. \*66. Otton. \*67. Chitty. \*68. Kelly. \*69. Wansboro. \*70. Parsons. \*71. Kennington. \*72. Whitehead. \*73. Powers.

#### Second Class—70 Members

\*1. Connor. \*2. Cheney. \*3. Oakes. \*4. Wolf. \*5. Sarra. \*6. Moore. \*7. Pope. \*8. Morgan. \*9. Roberts. \*10. Ferguson. \*11. Gilbert. \*12. Bowie. \*13. Roberts. \*14. Abernethy. \*15. Alstaetter. \*16. Hanna. \*17. Smith. \*18. Miller. \*19. Murphy. \*20. Bucky. \*21. Miller. \*22. Arnold. \*23. Conley. \*24. Overton. \*25. Munro. \*26. Johnston. \*27. Valentine. \*28. Fiske. \*29. Longan. \*30. Pearce. \*31. Mitchell. \*32. Roche. \*33. Harper. \*34. Conklin. \*35. Sirmeyer. \*36. McCoy. \*37. Diekmann. \*38. Milliken. \*39. Helms. \*40. Hall. \*41. McCormack. \*42. Abbot. \*43. Fassett. \*44. Frissell. \*45. Baltzell. \*46. Chiles. \*47. Applegate. \*48. Brady. \*49. Barrow. \*50. King. \*51. Hughes. \*52. Raymond. \*53. Savage. \*54. Maginnis. \*55. Ashburn. \*56. Koehler. \*57. Carmichael. \*58. Collins. \*59. Newbill. \*60. Workizer. \*61. Bridges. \*62. Bishop. \*63. Dorey. \*64. Moses. \*65. Welch. \*66. Pearce. \*67. Cloke. \*68. Bottoms. \*69. Humphreys, not examined, on sick leave. Alcantara.

#### Third Class—33 Members.

\*1. Boggs. \*2. Wooten. \*3. Stephens. \*4. McCloskey. \*5. Brown. \*6. Cole. \*7. Smith. \*8. Nicholls. \*9. Fiscus. \*10. Otwell. \*11. Kerth. \*12. Brown. \*13. Jordan. \*14. Merrill. \*15. Kerr. \*16. Craig. \*17. Meade. \*18. Benchley. \*19. Gowen. \*20. Butner. \*21. Granger. \*22. Nesbitt. \*23. Fries. \*24. Read. \*25. Munton. \*26. Johnson. \*27. Newbold. \*28. Miller. \*29. Nugent. \*30. Davis. \*31. Conner. \*32. Ingram. \*33. Chambliss. \*34. Berry. \*35. Babcock. \*36. Bricker. \*37. Banlett. \*38. Martin. \*39. Laffey. \*40. Williams. \*41. Churchman. \*42. Wheeler. \*43. Hancock. \*44. Spinks. \*45. Henry. \*46. Exton. \*47. Lyle. \*48. Enochs. \*49. Carroll. \*50. Ridenour. \*51. Hammond. \*52. Murphy. \*53. Bradford. \*54. Gohn. \*55. Hamilton. \*56. Scott. \*57. Janda. \*58. Reedy. \*59. Long. \*60. Stone. \*61. Maxey. \*62. Oralle. \*63. Calvert. \*64. Ward. \*65. Welborn. \*66. Lyon. \*67. Walton. \*68. Whitted. \*69. Jarrett. \*70. Scales. \*71. Butler. \*72. Dandy, absent, sick, not examined.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

"The monotony of an unusually quiet Fourth of July was broken during the morning by a game of A No. 1 ball between the officers and kids of the post," says the "Army Herald." "The game was replete with interesting features. Thomas Sharp occupied the box for the kids and caused more than one shoulder-strap to 'fan the air.' Lieut. Davis pitched the first three innings for the officers and was knocked completely over the fence by the kids, Falcon O'Brien, aged seven, hitting him for a two-bagger. Lieut. Kerr then tried his hand and held the boys down to seven home runs and four three-bag hits, when he was replaced by Lieut. Michie, who did the kids up very much a la Nichols. Lieut. Durfee gave us a splendid imitation of how Morgan Murphy ate 'em off. Lieut. Mann was a 'Shorty' Fuller sure at short. Lieut. Wren was put in center field, where he would have plenty of room, and it might be well to add that he covered a large majority of the space. Lieut. Dowdy did great work with his basket in left. Lieut. Perry, at third, helped the kids to get home. The game was one of the most exciting ever witnessed on a ball field. The kids walked away with the victory, by a score of 25 to 17."

It is gratifying to learn from a recent official despatch that there is "no yellow fever in Florida." Still, we presume the Fort Barrancas troops would prefer to remain where they are—in camp near Atlanta, Ga.—until cooler weather sets in.

#### FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

The new regulation cap and blouse was worn by the officers of the 16th Infantry for the first time on July 1.

Charles, the seven-year-old son of Hosp. Steward Boltz, died at this post July 2. Death was due to water on the brain, superinduced by fever. The deceased was buried in the post cemetery on July 4.

Loring A. Bond, Sergt. Maj., 16th Inf., has been appointed a sergeant in the Commissary Dept.

Independence Day was observed here in a manner befitting its importance as a holiday. At the report of the reveille gun, the regimental band commenced its march around the garrison, playing the National airs and ushering in the "Glorious Fourth" with sweet memories of '76. The customary National salute was fired by a detachment under charge of Lieut. Guy C. Palmer. At 11 o'clock the troops in full dress were assembled in battalion formation and marched to the parade ground, where Gen. Penrose assumed command. The companies, closed en masse, were then moved forward to within 25 yards of the main drive and close to the flagstaff, the garrison flag thrown to the breeze, a salute was fired and "colors" sounded by the trumpeters. Lieut. Penrose then invited the men of the regiment to give "three cheers for the good old flag." To this the entire regiment responded with wild enthusiasm. The troops were then marched to the respective company parade grounds and dismissed for the day. Special trains were run to the great Salt Lake during the day and evening, and several of the officers and their families availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the Salt Air Pavilion there.

The trout-catching record of Utah is held by Sergt. Recob, Co. C, 16th Inf. While on leave of absence (hunting fass) in June a catch of 900 pounds of mountain trout was turned over to the company mess. This figure represents the work of himself and two soldiers for eight hours.

#### FORT RILEY, KAN.

Monday, July 1, being the anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, and the date of the dedication of the Buford Memorial Statue on the battlefield of Gettysburg by the Buford Memorial Association, as a proper recognition of this occasion, this command, comprising as it does parts of the 1st and 2d Cavalry, and the Battery, A, 2d Art., which fired the opening gun at Gettysburg, was paraded in line in full dress at 10 A. M. on the cavalry parade, all officers except the officer of the day attending. The programme for the day, as carried out at the battlefield of Gettysburg, was then read to the command by the Adjutant, Lieut. Scott, 1st Cav., and at the close a major general's salute was fired by Bat. A, 2d Art. Both the 1st and 2d Cavalry contributed to the fund for the erection of the monument, Gen. Buford having belonged in turn to each regiment.

On Monday night an equestrian party was given for Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne. After the ride the guests repaired to the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Michie, where supper was served. The members of the party were Lieut. and Mrs. Foltz, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne, Capt. McClelland, Mrs. Slocum, Misses Knox, Yose, Dr. Quinton, Lieuts. Arnold and Whitman.

A hop complimentary to Lieut. Osborne, 1st Cav., and Mrs. Osborne, was held on Tuesday evening in the post hall. Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne returned to Fort Grant, Ariz., on Wednesday.

A very pretty wedding took place in the post chapel on Tuesday evening, Sergt. Karl Dipp, of the 1st Cav. Band, and Miss Madeline Hiltbrand, of Cincinnati, O., being the contracting parties. Miss Lehane was the maid of honor, and Mr. Walker, leader of the band, best man. Chaplain Barry officiated, using the Episcopal service; Mr. Nautze, of the Hospital Corps, played the wedding march. The wedding was quite private, only a few of the intimate friends of the bride and groom being present. The chancel was beautifully decorated with vines and flowers.

Mrs. Hinds gave a card party on Wednesday night. Those present were Messdames Vele, Scott, Knox, Foltz, Hein, Walwright, Hoyle, Schumm, Raymond, Michie and Harrison, Misses Knox, Turrill, Randolph and Howell, Lieuts. Whitman, Arnold and Mr. Percy Arnold came in at supper. A delightful evening was spent, Mrs. Hein and Mrs. Foltz winning the prizes. At a luncheon given by Mrs. Hinds on Saturday, July 6, in honor of Mrs. Gerard, of Derby, Conn., visiting Mrs. Turrill, the guests were Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Turrill, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Randolph and Mrs. Rivers.

Four troops of cavalry and a light battery of artillery took part in the Fourth of July parade in Junction City. A great many people from adjoining towns were present. Games were indulged in during the afternoon, one being a tug of war between 100 enlisted men and the same number of civilians, resulting in a victory for the soldiers. Quite a number of people from the garrison witnessed the parade. The post fireworks in the evening were a failure on account of the rainstorm, over four inches of water falling. What fireworks remained, were sent off on the 5th. In regard to rain, it may be well to state that the record shows that it has rained on the 4th of July at this post each year for the past eight years.

#### FORT WINGATE, N. MEX.

A very quiet garrison has this been for months past, nothing to vary the monotony until two weeks since Dr. and Mrs. Benham gave their daughter a very pretty birthday party in the reception hall, ladies and officers enjoying the music, dancing and refreshments. Maj. and Mrs. Wallace, our junior field officer, who are a delightful acquisition to our regiment, were given an elegant reception and dance by the officers and ladies of the 2d Cavalry, the most enjoyable one of the season. The decorations of the hall were tastefully arranged with yellow cavalry color, the noted 2d Cavalry band discoursed most beautiful and well executed music for those who participated in the mazy dance until midnight, when all bade the gallant major and wife good-night.

With the arrival of our newly appointed quartermaster, Lieut. H. H. Sargent, we are soon to lose our popular, efficient and best quartermaster the regiment has had in the promotion of Capt. C. B. Hoppin, who will soon leave us to join his troop at Fort Logan. Regrets are universal in the post at losing Capt. and Mrs. Hoppin. Both are loved by all for their genuine worth in their respective positions; even the Chinaman employed as a laundryman said to me: "We soily Capt. Hoppin leave us, he good to everybody." His little son, Bushrod, a manly, handsome and independent little three-year-old, will be greatly missed by all, having a good word for every one he meets on his daily walks. Mrs. General Davidson, after an absence of six months, is a welcome guest to every one in our post—a very affable and pleasant lady at all times. She goes with her daughter, Mrs. Hoppin, to their new station. We are sorry to bid adieu to her.

Miss Sibley, eldest daughter of Capt. F. W. Sibley, has made her parents happy by her return home, bringing with her a niece of the captain for a short visit to them. Miss Sibley will not return to school, but is now a full-fledged young society lady.

Lieut. C. C. Smith, who made quite a long journey on horseback to visit his father and mother, at San Antonio, Tex., returned to-day, looking rather worn after his arduous trip. He goes to the Cavalry School in September. Col. Hunt is a very happy man; his young son is here for his vacation.



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"The methods to be Adopted for the Prompt Preparation of a Volunteer Force for War" was the subject of the graduating essay of Second Lieut. M. McFarland at the Infantry and Cavalry School. The preliminary supposition is made that War is declared to-morrow with a foreign power or that it would again be found necessary to put down a portion of the nation in rebellion. The trained and disciplined force that the Government would be able to concentrate immediately on any threatened point would be about 15,000 regular troops, and three-fourths of the militia of those States which have the most efficient National Guard, say New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, making in all 35,000 well trained soldiers. With this force time must be gained for the preparation of the Volunteer forces, which are to furnish its reinforcement. These additional troops must be drawn from eight million male citizens between 18 and 45 years of age. A small number of these are organized, uniformed, and partially equipped, forming the militia regiments of the States. The organized militia of the United States, according to latest report, is a little over 116,000 men, but as in any emergency only a small portion of this force would be available, and many more than that number would be needed, regiments must be raised directly from the people. It is not thought that the draft will be resorted to, as any War which is not popular will not be undertaken, and a popular War will not last long enough to absorb all the Volunteers. The Volunteers of '95 will have more military knowledge than those of '61, due probably to changed social conditions and partly as a legacy from the Veterans of the late War. There seems to be a general desire for military learning throughout the country which, while it may not manifest itself in any desire to increase the regular establishment, does

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show itself in the increased interest taken in the National Guard, the desire for military instruction at colleges, and the more recent movement to introduce military drill in the public schools. Details are given for the organization and equipment at Detroit of a complete division from the militia regiments of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. This is done within a week, but the force lacks discipline and training, which must come later. Next a plan is outlined for the formation of regiments directly from the people chiefly through the agency of officers on the retired list. In conclusion it is stated that the forces described will not be able to act at once offensively against a trained Army, but it is believed to be the most efficient force that the United States can put at once in the field.

We remember reading many years ago, a private letter from Mark Twain, in which he revealed the secret of humorous writing, which was, in brief, to say absurd things in a serious way. Applying this rule to Mr. Clemens' criticism upon Fenimore Cooper, in the "North American," for July, we can accept it as one of the most successful of his attempts at humorous writing. It appears to be serious; it certainly is absurd. But it is not always easy to determine when Mr. Clemens intends to be serious—if he ever does depart from his recognized rôle as a dealer in comicalities. His article abounds in displays of ignorance concerning matters as to which Cooper was well informed. Take a single example. Cooper represents his hero, Deerslayer, as sighting the painted head of an ordinary wrought iron nail at a distance of one hundred yards. Mr. Clemens makes very merry at the absurdity of the idea that an object of that size can be seen at that distance. Now, the head of an old wrought iron nail, made by hand, was much larger than the head of the modern machine made nail. Its diameter was certainly half an inch, and as Deerslayer's nail was painted for the purpose of making it more visible at a distance, it is reasonable to assume that it was painted white, which can be seen further than any other color. Perhaps the story will not seem so humorous, even to Mark Twain, when the fact is recalled that it is a law of optics that a white object in sunlight is seen at a distance of 17,250 times its diameter. A white half-headed nail, half an inch in diameter, could, therefore, be visible at a distance of 8,625 inches, or 719 feet. This is the possibility, and it is to be remembered that Deerslayer is represented as a man of exceptional acuteness of vision. Mr. Clemens' criticisms upon the other features of this target shooting incident which he quotes from Cooper are equally wide of the mark, as are also his remarks as to the cannon ball incident, upon which he expends some cheap witticism. It is entirely possible for a spent cannon ball to roll on the ground, and equally possible to determine its line of flight, the distance it has traveled, "and follow the track of that cannon ball across the plain, through the dense fog and find the fort." We could extend our criticisms much further to show that the display of ignorance is not Cooper's, but Twain's, but we might appear to be taking the humorist too seriously, and subject ourselves to the suspicion that we were incapable of comprehending a joke.

We understand that the rule of "first come, first served," no longer applies to those who have made application for the position of Commissary Sergeant, that men almost eligible for retirement will not be appointed, and as there are already several candidates who have been examined, no more will be examined for a long time.

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The long-talked-of maneuvers for the North Atlantic Squadron will commence on Aug. 1. Secretary Herbert has made this announcement, and there is good reason to believe that this time the evolutions will occur. Under a preliminary programme, which Secretary Herbert prepared during his conference with Acting Rear Adm. Bunce, the latter's squadron is to assemble in New York Harbor on the 1st of August. His fleet will comprise the New York, as flagship; the Columbia, Minneapolis, Montgomery, Amphitrite, Cincinnati, and Raleigh. The latter vessel will be relieved by the Atlanta, when that vessel reaches Key West. The Squadron will cruise along the New England coast, stopping at different points, until it reaches Bar Harbor, and its voyage will be enlivened by a series of maneuvers which have already been decided upon. The fleet will co-operate to some extent with the War College with a view of assisting the officers there in the solution of some of the interesting problems they have before them. The fleet will return to the waters in the vicinity of New York early in September, and will go through an extensive programme of maneuvers, after which it will sail for Hampton Roads, where it will rendezvous. This will be during November. Secretary Herbert is expected to witness some of the maneuvers of the Squadron next month, from the deck of the Dolphin, it being his intention to so arrange his itinerary that he will be in northern waters next month. Under his direction, Admiral Bunce is now engaged in the preparation of the programme of maneuvers, which he and the Secretary discussed during his presence in Washington, on Monday and Tuesday last.

Consul J. C. Monaghan, at Chemnitz, has made an interesting, but untechnical, report to the State Department, entitled "Armor vs. Ball." He says: "Great progress has been made in recent years in the effect of shots by lengthening the guns. The cannon of 18 to 25 mm. calibre prevalent in the eighties have given place to guns of 40-50. This means better use of powder and a greater initial velocity. Krupp guns, exhibited at Chicago's fair, hurled a shot 215 kg. (473 pounds) 22,226 m. (24,078 yards), a trifle over 13.9 miles along an arc, whose highest point was 6,450 m. (7,085 yards) above the earth. This gun had a 24 cm. calibre, took 253 pounds of powder (brown prismatic), and the time taken was 70 seconds. Another of Krupp's guns, with a 42 cm. calibre, length 14 m., charged with 410 kg. of brown powder, hurled a 1,000 kg. shot with an initial velocity of 400 m. This shot had a power of 185,940 m. at the moment it left the gun's mouth, and at a distance of 1,000 m. it went through a wrought iron plate 4.21 inches thick. This gun will send 1,000 kg. shot 8,500 m., and has been fired only sixteen times. Naval nations of Europe have begun to think about abolishing the heavy guns, with their frightful original cost, on account of the short time they can be used, and their heavy weight, which endangers the metacentric height of the vessel, and substituting guns of lighter calibre, but stronger construction. Krupp first turned to nickel steel; the English wound steel wire around their barrels; latterly, even steel-bound paper tubes have been seriously talked of."

The War Department has just settled an interesting question of importance to enlisted men. A private of ordnance, named Smith, was recently tried by courtmartial for desertion. He had been absent from his command for four months. He pleaded not guilty to the charge preferred against him, but pleaded guilty to having been absent without leave. The court found that the charge of desertion was not substantiated by the evidence, but failed to act on his plea of guilty to absence without leave. The question arose whether the private should receive pay for the time he was absent, and the authorities held that this must be done only when a soldier actually deserts. This latter decision has been the subject of much adverse comment, as it is held by some of the officials that a private is enlisted to serve five years, and any absence during that time without leave ought to be made up.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield returned to Seattle on Monday last from Alaska, where he made an inspection of the coast and of the site proposed for a military post. He is now the guest of the people of Seattle, and according to the reports which have reached Washington, the residents of that locality are doing all in their power to make his stay a pleasant one. He inspected the site near Puget Sound proposed for a military post, which was recently inspected by Secretary Lamont, and upon his return to Washington will confer with that official in regard to the character of the establishment to be located there. Telegraphic reports received at the War Department state that the entire party is well and enjoying the trip.



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Bennett Bldg., 93 to 101 Nassau St., New York.

## USE OF THE ARMY IN RIOTS.

The paragraphs of the new Regulations in relation to the employment of troops in the enforcement of the laws will give general satisfaction in the Army. The laws giving authority to call upon the Army in case of emergency are quoted in connection with these paragraphs of the new Regulations: "It shall not be lawful to employ any part of the Army of the United States as a posse comitatus or otherwise for the purpose of executing the laws except in such case and under such circumstances as such employment of said forces may be expressly authorized by the constitution or by act of Congress. Officers of the Army will not permit troops under their command to be used to aid the civil authorities as a posse comitatus or in the execution of the laws except as provided. In case of sudden or unexpected invasion or in case of attempted robbery or interruption of United States mails, or other equivalent emergency so momentous as to render it dangerous to await instructions, an officer of the Army may take such action before the receipt of instructions as the circumstances of the case and of the law under which he is acting may justify. In the enforcement of the laws, troops are employed as a part of the military power of the United States, and act under the orders of the President as Commander-in-Chief. They cannot be directed to act under the orders of any civil officer. The commanding officers of troops so employed are directly responsible to their military superiors. Any unlawful or unauthorized act on their part would not be excusable on the ground of an order or request received by them from a marshal or any other civil officer. A mob forcibly resisting or obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States or attempting to destroy property belonging to or under the direction of the United States is a public enemy. Troops called into action against such a mob are governed by the general regulations of the Army, and employ military tactics in respect to the manner in which they shall act to accomplish the desired end. It is purely a tactical question in what manner they shall use the weapons with which they are armed, whether by fire of musketry and artillery or by the use of the bayonet and saber or by both, and at what stage of the operations, which or either mode of attack shall be employed. This tactical question will be decided by the immediate commander of the troops according to his judgment of the situation. The fire of the troops will be withheld until timely warning has been given to the innocent who may be mingled with the mob. Troops must never fire into a crowd unless ordered by their commanding officer, except that singly selected sharpshooters may shoot down any individual rioters who have fired upon or thrown missiles at the troops. As a general rule the bayonet alone will be used against mixed crowds in the first stages of revolt; but as soon as sufficient warning has been given, troops should be governed solely by the tactical considerations involved in the duty they are called upon to perform. They should make their blows so effective as to promptly suppress all resistance to lawful authority, and to stop the destruction of life the moment lawless resistance has ceased. Punishment belongs not to the troops, but to the courts of justice."

Much has been written and more has been said concerning the recall by cable on Saturday last of Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., who has been on duty in the East as military attaché to the United States Legation in Tokio. It has been reported that the Japanese Government demanded his recall on the ground that he had acted contrary to instructions in writing letters concerning atrocities which occurred in China during the recent struggle between that country and the Land of the Rising Sun. There have been other rumors published concerning this matter, all of which, so far as can be ascertained, are baseless. It is definitely known, however, that the Japanese Government had a hand in his recall, and those in a position to know ascribe it to letters written by Lieut. O'Brien to Minister Dun, in which he told the truth as to the horrible scenes he witnessed at the fall of Port Arthur. In the original instructions to Lieut. O'Brien, he was informed that Japan particularly desired to escape all criticism in re-

gard to the course pursued by her troops in their treatment of prisoners, and he was directed not to refer to it in any way in his official reports. Lieut. O'Brien has scrupulously observed this instruction. In none of his official reports does he dwell upon the scenes following a battle such as he saw at Port Arthur. The Japanese Government first became aware that he had written a statement concerning the Port Arthur Affair through the Foreign Relations report for 1894, which the State Department recently published, and in which his letter to Minister Dun was published. It is said by the friends of Lieut. O'Brien that he had never intended this letter for publication. It was simply a personal note to Mr. Dun, and that official should never have transmitted it to his home government. It was the desire of Lieut. O'Brien to remain at least a year in Japan gathering information in regard to their splendid military system, and it was his opinion that it would be extremely valuable to the Army of the United States. But while his labors have been cut short, he has obtained data which will give a thoroughly intelligent idea of the military features of the Mikado's army. His reports on the battles of the War are regarded in the highest light by officers on duty at the War Department who have read them, and it is said that they will be of considerable use. Upon his return to the United States, Lieut. O'Brien will be stationed at the War Department, where he will complete his report on the Army of Japan. It is said by Adj. Gen. Ruggles that the reason for the recall of Lieut. O'Brien is that his work in the East is completed. The report that the recall of other attaches abroad would follow the issue of orders for the return of Lieut. O'Brien is at least premature. No decision to this effect has been arrived at so far as can be learned. Still there is considerable talk at the Department, which suggests that Secretary Lamont is considering the idea of retaining attaches in the larger countries only, such as Great Britain, France and Austria. The wisdom of such action is questioned. Information in regard to the military services of smaller nations is just as valuable as that coming from the larger countries, and as has been shown in the case of Japan it may be of superior importance.

A radical change has been made in the system of recruiting for the Army by the War Department. The change is one dictated by sound sense, and there is little doubt that it will work more satisfactorily than is the case with the method now in vogue. The order issued by the War Department last week, as published in the "Journal," directing the commanding officers of certain regiments to select officers for detail on recruiting service has been supplemented by instructions informing them of the proposed change in the recruiting system. As a glance at the order referred to will show, the regiments from which recruiting officers will be selected are stationed at places where it is impossible to obtain recruits with the facility that they may be obtained in large cities. It will also be noticed that none of the troops stationed at posts, such as Governor's Island, Columbus Barracks, Jefferson Barracks, Fort Sheridan, etc., are called upon to furnish officers for recruiting service. This is due to the belief at the War Department that the regiments stationed at posts so near large cities will be able to obtain all the recruits necessary, and their commanding officers will be expected to keep full ranks, because of their location. But with regiments stationed on the frontier and in places where recruiting is difficult, it is necessary that recruits should be obtained from the cities. With this object in view, the authorities of the War Department directing commands located at stations of this character to detail officers who will make known to the department their choice of stations, in the order of preference. If it is practicable to do so, their request for a station in a particular locality will be complied with, but if not, then they will be assigned to their second or third choice as the case may be. By this means it is believed that the officers will be stationed in localities with which they are familiar, and will therefore be able not only to obtain recruits, but to secure men thoroughly fitted for a soldier's life. The officer detailed from each regiment will make enlistments therefore with due regard, of course to economy of transportation. Only actual vacancies will be filled, the instructions to the commanding officers of regiments directing them not to make arrangements for filling future vacancies. In case a recruit should express to the recruiting officer, however, a desire to see service in some other regiment than his own, he is empowered to take steps to send him to the desired command. It is believed under the new system that an energetic officer will be able, not only to keep his own regiment filled, but will also be able to secure for it desirable men for non-commissioned officers, musicians, clerks, mechanics, etc. He will be expected to give close personal attention to all his duties, and to make every effort to avoid improper enlistments of minors, or of men of vicious or doubtful habits.

Athletics received due consideration on the Fourth of July at the majority of our garrisoned posts, as indicated by programmes which have reached us. Through the generosity of the officers and others cash and other valuable prizes were liberally donated. There is a growing tendency in this direction, which is pleasant to note and we look forward to the inception by some one in a position to further the movement of a military tournament at one of the posts in New York Harbor, suitable for the purpose, to be participated in by the troops without easy reach.

An article in the "North American Review," for July, entitled "Thirty Years in the Grain Trade," by Egberton R. Williams, shows the remarkable extent to which England is dependent upon her fleet for the very breath she draws. Without open ports her food supply would be cut off, and her population left to starve. In 1860, 97 per cent. of England's population were fed upon English home-grown wheat. Now the proportion is about 10 per cent., and the importations of bread stuffs is constantly increasing. The estimated British imports, wheat and flour, for 1895, are 189,799,680 bushels, against 152,474,070 in 1890, and 119,894,431 in 1877. In 1890 the imports of farm products, live animals included, reached a total of 555 millions of dollars. Not only this, but as the result of a change in commercial methods food supplies are no longer kept in store, but are sold to deliver. As Mr. Williams says: "The first effect of an extended and cheapened telegraphic service was the seeming drawing nearer to each other of the grain importing countries of Europe, and the exporting countries of America, Asia, Australia and Argentina, resulting in an almost complete abandonment of the old—and since Europe's infant commercial days—established custom of procuring and storing supplies several months in advance of their requirements. A hand-to-mouth system was adopted, purchases were made by cable, and time of shipment arranged to meet the wants of the European Miller and corn factor."

This shows how sharp and immediate would be the distress if, from any cause, there should be interference with the free passage of the vessels carrying the food supplies of England. With abundant arable land to supply her entire population, she has driven her farmers from the field of competition and made herself dependent upon foreign supplies.

The decrease in England's wheat acreage in 40 years, from 1846 to 1886 was nearly 66 per cent., viz.: from 3½ millions acres to 1,200,000 acres. The decline is not attributable to exhaustion of wheat lands, for the average yield continued to be, and still is, about 28 bushels per acre, against 12.3-10 in the United States, 16 in France, 11 in Germany, 8 in Russia and 10 in Italy. However other countries may reason, it is obvious that England must maintain a great fleet.

The New York "Sun" says: "The same obligation of creating a fleet capable of commanding both entrances is imposed on the United States in the event of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. A few years ago the trenchant criticism of Molke might have been in point: 'Suppose you get your Navy first.' Happily, a beginning has been made toward the possession of a naval force, but the completion of the canal will require a much larger fleet than might suffice without it. The need of holding each end against any naval force that can be thrown against it will have become imperative. It is generally expected that the next Congress will authorize the indorsement of bonds for the construction of the canal. That body will stultify itself if it does not at the same time make provision for the naval force that may become essential to the defence of the new water way."

The people of Alaska are anxious that a portion of the regular Army should be quartered in their territory. They recently forwarded a request to the War Department asking for the construction of a post, and suggested a number of localities in which it could be established. With a view to examining into the feasibility of their request, Lieut. Gen. Schofield, Quartermaster General Batchelder and the remainder of the party, accompanying the former officer on his inspection tour, have visited Alaska, looking over the sites offered to the Government, upon which a post could be located. Gen. Schofield also examined the shores of Alaska with a view to reporting upon the feasibility of their defense. A movement is now said to be on foot in Alaska with a view to bringing strong pressure upon the next Congress to appropriate money for the establishment of a post in our Northwestern possession and its garrisoning by regular troops.

It is expected that a board of officers will shortly be appointed by Secretary Herbert to revise the uniform regulations for the government of the naval service in this connection. The board will go carefully over the whole matter, and it may be that some changes in the uniform of both officers and men may be recommended. One of the questions the board will consider will be in regard to the advisability of changing the present style of cap. So far as the Department is informed, there is no great opposition to the style now in service, but it is still considered advisable to place this matter in the hands of the board. Several styles have been suggested, one by an officer on duty in the Navy Department. All suggestions of this character will be referred to the board when it assembles.

A Leavenworth despatch, referring to the recent release of military prisoners on the discontinuance of the prison at the Fort as a military one, says: "Those turned out were each given a suit of new clothing, of a cheap kind, and \$5 in cash. They left the Fort in a body and gave vent to their joy at being set at liberty by giving some loud cheers for Secretary of War Lamont. They look on him as their greatest friend on earth and they are ready to run him for President."

We may say on the authority of the Navy Department that the statement in the press, that Commander Ide has asked the Secretary of the Navy for a Court of Inquiry, is not correct. No such request has been made.



## THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee.

Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adml. C. C. Carpenter.

Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adml. F. M. Bunce.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adml. W. A. Kirkland. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adml. Charles S. Norton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.). At Callao, Peru. Address all mail to Callao. She has relieved the Monterey in guarding American interests along the Peruvian coast.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) On patrol duty in Bering Sea. Address mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. J. McGowan. Training ship. On her annual cruise. Mail to be sent to Yorktown, Va., until Sept. 8, and then to Newport, R. I. Left Tangier July 6, for Madeira.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Fort Monroe.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. B. J. Cromwell (n. a. s.) Cruising off the south coast of Cuba, to watch for filibustering expeditions. Was at Santiago July 9, will relieve the Raleigh at Key West.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (s. a.) At Yokohama. To be relieved by the cruiser Olympia in August next, and return home.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. William T. Swinburne. Cadet practice vessel. On her annual cruise. At Greenport, L. I. July 10.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.) Arrived at Honolulu June 5. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.) Was at Cape Town July 2. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (s. a.) At Nagasaki.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron until the return of the New York.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (e. s.) At Southampton, England, where she was docked on July 8 preparatory to her run home.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (s. a.) At Chemulpo June 18.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickens (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. F. F. Fletcher (s. d.) At Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (s. a.) Shanghai, China.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (s. d.) Left Boston July 10 for Gloucester and was at latter place July 11.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Training Ship.) On annual cruise. Address B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, England. Sailed from Tangier July 5, and expected at Madeira by July 15.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.) At New York.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.) League Island, Pa., July 10.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (Receiving-ship.) Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. Wildes (Receiving-ship.) At Mare Island, Cal.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (s. a.) At Chefoo, China.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neil (s. a.) Left St. Petersburg, Russia, July 8 for Stockholm. Was there July 11.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (s. d.) At Mackinac July 10.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking (Receiving-ship.) At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City. P. O. Station G. New York.

MOHICAN, 4 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.) Left Everett July 10 for Seattle. Will go to San Francisco to be fitted out with stores and supplied with coal, and will then go south for the purpose of relieving either the Alert or the Ranger, probably the former. Was at Seattle July 10.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (s. a.) Left Tien-Tsin, China, July 9, for the Taku forts, at the mouth of the Pei-ho river. Will undergo some repairs. Arrived at Taku July 11.

MONONGAHELA, 6 guns (s. s.). Cadet Practice vessel. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. On her annual cruise. Address mail care U. S. Consul, Funchal, Madeira. Will be at Annapolis Sept. 1.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (p. s.) Left Callao, Peru, July 9 for Panama en route to Mare Island.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.) Sailed from Colon July 9 for New York.

NEWARK, 18 Guns (Flagship). Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.) At Montevideo. Will be docked at Rio de Janeiro.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans, e. s.) At Gravesend, England, July 12.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (p. s.) At San Francisco. Will proceed to China about July 15, and relieve the Baltimore, and become the flagship of the station. Has had a very successful trial trip.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (s. a.) At Yokohama, Japan, July 9.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) At San Francisco.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) At Key West. Will return to New York when relieved by the Atlanta.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) At Guayaquil. Address all mail to Panama, care U. S. Consul.

RICHMOND, Capt. A. S. Crowinshield, (Receiving-ship.) At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. Public Marine School, New York. On her annual cruise.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (s. a.) Left Cronstadt July 11 for Stockholm.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship). Address until Aug. 31, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London; after Aug. 31 to Philadelphia. Will return to U. S. not later than Oct. 25. Her itinerary includes Fayal, Southampton, Havre, Plymouth, Lisbon, Cadiz and Funchal. Was at Southampton, England, July 8.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.) At Mare Island.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. West (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (s. a.) Left Nagasaki July 10 for Shanghai.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 6.—Ensigns J. S. Doddridge, H. A. Pearson and F. B. Upham, Chaplain J. B. Fraser and Acting Carpenter G. H. Warford ordered to the Olympia.

Chief Engr. J. L. Hannum detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Amphitrite.

Chief Engr. G. B. Ransom detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to the Minnesota.

Chief Engr. W. C. Eaton detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Vermont.

Chief Engr. J. L. D. Borthwick detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to continue treatment at the Norfolk Naval Hospital.

P. A. Engr. K. McAlpine detached from the Coast Survey steamer Blake and ordered to duty at Newport News.

JULY 8.—Asst. Naval Constructor D. C. Nutting ordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, on completion of which he will report for duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Lieut. W. C. P. Muir detached from duty at Lindsay Institute, Wheeling, W. Va., and ordered to the Mohican.

Ensign C. Th. Vogelgesang detached from the Mohican and granted three months' leave.

JULY 9.—Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles detached from duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard July 30, and ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard Aug. 1.

Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald detached from duty at the New York Navy Yard and ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard Aug. 1.

Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal detached from duty at Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard upon his return from duty with the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

Civil Engr. Peter C. Asserson detached from duty at the New York Navy Yard and ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

P. A. Surg. R. P. Crandall detached from duty on board the Vermont and ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

P. A. Surg. G. McC. Pickrell ordered to duty at the Washington Naval Hospital.

P. A. Surg. H. T. Percy detached from the Washington Naval Hospital and ordered to duty at the Washington Navy Yard.

Sailmaker J. J. Byrne detached from the Minnesota and ordered to the Vermont.

Carpenter L. L. Martin ordered to the Minnesota.

JULY 5.—Lieut. J. E. Craven ordered to the Naval Academy.

JULY 10.—Lieut. James K. Cogswell detached from Ordnance Instruction, Washington Navy Yard, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 11.—Ensign N. T. Coleman detached from the Essex, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

An interesting report has been made by Capt. Hooper, commanding the revenue cutters patrolling Behring Sea, in regard to the condition of affairs in those waters. His report is dated at St. George Island, where he arrived with his flagship, the Rush, on June 18. "The season is very late," he reports, "the Islands are covered with snow, and until within a few days have been surrounded by ice. But few seals have arrived at either Island, and there are none in the water in the vicinity of the Islands. Whether they will come later remains to be seen. There is not a sealer and hardly a seal in the sea. Not one vessel has been seen around the Islands this spring. The cutter Perry was seen off here yesterday, but did not stop." Capt. Hooper is keeping a vigilant lookout for sealers, and is keeping his vessels engaged in maintaining a close patrol of the sea. It is his intention, as expressed in his report, to keep one vessel inside the sixty mile limit around the Pribiloff Islands all summer, and direct her to communicate with the Islands frequently. He does not think it necessary, however, to retain one at the Islands all the time, as has heretofore been done. He states that the Bear will soon start North, but will not get far, as the Northern part of the sea is filled with ice, and on June 18 he said the indications did not show that it would clear away by July. From Capt. Hooper's report officials are beginning to believe that their fears about the extermination of the seal are in a fair way toward realization. Either that or the seals have deserted the Pribiloff Islands for another breeding ground.

Engineer-in-Chief John W. Collins left Washington on Friday for Boston, Mass., and Cleveland, O., to confer with the contractors in regard to the construction of the two new revenue cutters for the New England Coast and Great Lakes respectively. The cutter Guthrie was placed in commission July 8, First Lieut. T. D. Walker is her commanding officer.

Revenue cutter orders: 3d Lieut. A. L. Gamble to the Boutwell, Cadet R. M. Sturdevant to the Woodbury, Capt. C. A. Abbey to the Winona July 17. Capt. William N. Roberts to the Morrill. 1st Asst. Engr. A. J. Howison from the Chandler to the Guthrie. 1st Asst. Engr. William Robertson from the Morrill to the Chandler. 1st Asst. Engr. J. B. Coyle from the Dexter to the Morrill.

Chief Engineers Jeffries and Chester have been ordered to duty as Superintending Engineers under Engineer-in-Chief Collins' supervision at Globe Iron Works, Cleveland, O., and Atlantic Iron Works, Boston, Mass., respectively.

The Board for the examination of candidates for admission to the Engineer Corps has completed its labors.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Comdr. Royal B. Bradford left Washington on Friday to lay out a course in Long Island Sound for the trial of the torpedo boat Ericsson. The Hydrographic Office has been engaged in fixing upon a course for the test and it will be Comdr. Bradford's duty to place the buoys. Before the trial of this little vessel will take place, her contractors will run her over the course to ascertain what she can do. Mr. Dickey, the contractor, was at the Navy Department on Saturday last, and while he would not state what he thought his vessel would do, it is known that he expects her to earn a premium.

Through the Construction Corps and officers specially detailed for the purpose, the Navy Department is making up a report, for the use of the Postoffice Department, showing what American steamers are eligible for subsidies under the law passed by the 51st Congress. Thirty vessels have so far been examined, including the steamers of the International Navigation Company, the Pacific Mail line and others plying between the United States and foreign countries. With one exception, all of these have been found to comply with the requirements of the subsidy act in their ability to carry guns and be transformed into auxiliary cruisers.

An order has been issued by Secretary Herbert under date of July 9 for an examination of applications to fill the following positions in the Department of Construction and Repair of the New York Navy Yard: Master Shipfitter (Inside); Master Shipfitter (Outside), and Master Plumber. The examination will be held on July 24 and stringent instructions are issued by the Secretary in regard to the character, habits and general fitness of applicants for the position. This is the preliminary step taken by the Secretary in his intended reorganization of this Navy Yard, and other orders for examination of men for high positions are expected soon to follow.

Under date of June 15 Admiral Carpenter reports to the Navy Department the following movements of vessels of the Asiatic Squadron: Baltimore sailed from Nagasaki June 7 and arrived at Kobe, Japan, June 8. Concord sailed from Nagasaki for Chemulpo June 10 to relieve the Detroit, when the latter vessel will proceed to Shanghai. The Petrel when relieved will sail to Nagasaki for coal and then continue to Kobe. Concerning the occupation of Formosa, the Admiral states that no difficulty was experienced by the Japanese in taking possession, although a Declaration of Independence had been made by the inhabitants of the Island. A few desolatory skirmishes have taken place, but with no resistance of any moment. No vessels were sent there. Comdr. Craig, while at Tamsui, made an exhaustive report in regard to the condition of Formosa. There are no American citizens there, not even missionaries. The interests are all in the hands of foreigners. British and German men-of-war were in the harbor of Formosa at the time of the occupation. The marines and sailors that have been landed are in sufficient force to afford ample protection to all foreigners. The Baltimore will sail for Yokohama, June 17, but will stop at Owari for target practice.

Lieut. Schuetze, naval aide to Assistant Secretary McAdoo, was in Norfolk the early part of the week inspecting the old monitors Ajax and Lehigh, for the purpose of ascertaining if they were in fit condition to make the proposed voyage to League Island, Pa. These old hulls were placed in dry dock to aid Lieut. Schuetze in his examination. It is feared by the authorities that the thin iron hulls are kept from sinking only by the cement in their bottoms. Should they be found to be unserviceable, a suggestion has been made to the Navy Department for their disposition which meets with some favor. It is to turn them over to Admiral Bunce, let him tow them into deep water, and then forming his fleet in battle array, attack them as though they were a hostile fleet. The result of this would be, it is urged, that the Government would obtain much valuable information at comparatively slight expense. The suggestion is being antagonized by the naval militia authorities, however, they being anxious to secure them for drill ships.

## NAVAL ACADEMY.

Appointments to the Naval Academy have been made as follows: George W. Potts (alt.), Ocean Grove, N. J.; W. M. Hunt, Bangor, Me.; Philip M. O'Reilly, Philadelphia, Pa. (alt.); George J. Ruhn, Jr., New Brunswick, N. J.; Arthur H. Haascom, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles P. Snyder, Charleston, W. Va.; G. A. Bisset, Harrisburg, Pa.; F. Nevin, Swickley, Pa. (alt.); C. H. Fischer, Sharon, Pa.; R. W. Vincent, Allegheny, Pa.; S. H. McCarty, Essex, Mo.; W. C. Parish, Greensburg, Ind.; C. C. Bloch, Bowling Green, Ky.; R. C. Martin, Chicago, Ill. (alt.); B. E. Russell, Portage, Wis.; F. P. Cashman, Vicksburg, Miss.; J. P. Blake, Plantersville, Tex.; C. A. Gardiner, Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Lemon, Clinton, Ill. (alt.); A. O. Seamans, Greenville, Ill. (alt.); D. A. Folger, Nicholasville, Ky. (alt.); B. S. Sawyer, Hillsboro, Ill.; Charles B. Hatch, Champaign, Ill.; Charles A. Tuttle, Auburn, Cal.; W. C. Wood, Jerusalem, Ga.; H. G. Spanoir, Cleveland, O.; G. B. Lawrence, Cleveland, O. (alt.); T. H. R. Doyle, Orangeburg, S. C.; H. B. Miles, Cambria, Wyo.; W. H. Wharton, Springfield, Ky.

The friends of Admiral Erben are indignant and justly indignant at the shabby manner in which he was treated by Mayor Strong. Without solicitation or suggestion on his part Mr. Strong sent for Admiral Erben and requested him to accept an appointment as Dock Commissioner, which the Admiral accepted. In view of this acceptance Adml. Erben changed all of his plans, and as the correspondent of the Philadelphia "Press" tells us: "Day after day passed and no word came to the Admiral from the Mayor. At last he was a little annoyed at the delay, and seeking advice as what was best to do, he was told that he ought to see the Mayor, since some weeks had passed since the offer was made and accepted. He did see Mayor Strong, and was amazed and wounded when the Mayor said to him: 'Since you and I had our little talk about the Dock Commission, some complications have arisen, and I don't think it would be possible to appoint you. The fact is, you are not a resident of New York City.' Had Mayor Strong told the Admiral that political complications or business ones had made the confirmation of the appointment impossible, he would not have complained. As it was the warrior in him was aroused. In plain English, he got mad, and he said to Mayor Strong: 'Not a resident, sir. Why, — I, I was a resident of New York before you thought of coming here. My grandfather was born here, my father was born here and so was I. I am of the very soil. Good day, sir,' and a bluff old sea dog stamped out. A few days later, the Mayor appointed to that very place Mr. O'Brien, who was born and always has dwelt almost upon the Canadian boundary line, his home being in Plattsburg, N. Y."



## NEW COMPOSITE GUNBOATS.

Proposals have been prepared by the Navy Department for the six composite gunboats, Nos. 10-15, prescribed for by the Act of March 2, 1895. They are to cost not over \$230,000 each, and no more than two will be built by any one concern. Bids are invited on the plans of the Department and those furnished by the contractors. 12 knots speed is called for.

The six vessels will be of two radically differing types; one type carrying full sail power and propelled by a single screw, the other type having steady sails only, and propelled by twin screws actuated by two separate engines. Their principal dimensions of the single screw type are as follows: Length on load water-line, 168 feet; beam, extreme, at load water-line, 36 feet; draft, normal, to bottom of keel, 12 feet; displacement, normal, about 1,000 tons; I. H. P., 800 tons; speed, 12 knots.

The dimensions of the twin screw type are the same, except that the length is 174 feet and the breadth 34 feet. The armaments, being identical in both types, will consist of six 4-inch, four 6-pounder, and two 1-pounder guns, all rapid fire, and will be disposed in this order: four 4-inch guns, in two batteries, port and starboard, on the gun deck amidships, the two other 4-inch guns being carried on the main deck, one at the bow and one at the stern, each having a wide arc of fire. The 6-pounder guns will be carried on the gun deck, two well forward, one on either bow, and two amidships between the 4-inch guns, respectively in the port and starboard batteries. The 1-pounder guns will be disposed where most advantageous on the hammock berthing. For the 4-inch guns there will be 900 rounds of ammunition; 6-pounder, 2,002 rounds; 1-pounder, 1,200 rounds. The normal coal supply of the single-screw boat will be 100 tons, with a total bunker capacity of 238; of the twin-screw boats will be 120 tons and 250 tons. When going under sail alone, the engines of the single-screw boat will be uncoupled, allowing the shafting and screw to revolve simply by the action of the passing water; and so slight is the retarding influence of the screw thus disengaged, that there is every reason to expect a sailing speed fully equal to the possibilities of the steam power conditions. The essential reasons for the construction of vessels of the composite type are that they are largely independent of docking facilities, and economical in the use of fuel. The exfoliation of the copper causes the barnacles, grass, etc., to be released just as soon as the vessel is put in motion, and the bottom is made comparatively clean, thus permitting the vessel to maintain her designed speed with a minimum consumption of coal. The character of the service for which these gunboats are particularly designed requires that they be exposed to musketry fire, and the major part of the battery is to be housed by an unbroken deck, adding materially to the stiffness and strength of the vessels and giving admirable protection to the guns' crew in action. The bow and the stern guns will be exposed to increase their area of fire and possible usefulness in a running action, while for river service, for which these boats are particularly fitted, the disposition of the gun deck battery is all that could be desired.

## DRY DOCK AT PORT ROYAL.

The new dry dock for the Navy at Port Royal, S. C., has been found to be blocked from the sea by a bar stretching out into the ocean for possibly four miles, which, it is now believed, will prevent the battle-ships of the Indiana class from entering the harbor without much danger. This dock was contracted for under the last administration, and at the time it was believed there was ample water to admit of the largest naval ships that would be built. The dock is completed and would be ready to take in these ships but for the obstacles in the nature of shallow water at the mouth of the river and off the entrance.

The results will be that none of the four battle-ships now building can be docked in the United States when completed until either the Port Royal dock or that at Puget Sound is in condition to hold them and a way cleared from the open sea. Fortunately for the Navy, the latter dock will be ready by Sept. 1, and no dredging is necessary to afford safe steaming right from the ocean to the caisson. There is but one battle-ship on the Pacific side, however, and the three building on the Atlantic coast are not intended for long voyages, such as would be required on a trip around the Horn to Puget Sound.

When the site of the Port Royal Dock was selected by a commission of naval officers and civil engineers, under the direction of the Navy Department, it was believed that the bar carried sufficient water to float the heavier class of warships. The charts showed from three to three and a half fathoms at low water, and, allowing for a tide rise of six feet, there would be about twenty-six or twenty-seven feet at flood tide. But the battle-ships, when down to their full weight, will draw close to twenty-six feet, and with a sea running, it is stated they could not get over without touching. The bottom consists of hard sand, almost rocky in nature, and would afford no soft resting-place. Then, too, if by accident, the ship should take hold and be unable to extricate herself before the tide receded, she would drop at least seven feet with the outgoing tide, and the effect would be most serious. Vessels of the battleship class are powerful structures, and require the most skillful handling when entering ports with narrow channels. Should one touch a hard bottom at high tide the consequences might be fatal to the vessel, for with the displacement of eleven thousand tons resting on the narrow keel, there would be great danger of strains to the entire vessel and rupture of some of the plates.

Why no survey was ordered of the channel before the site of the dock was selected is not explained. Last winter the dock proper was completed and ready for delivery to the Government. Until some dredging in the immediate vicinity is accomplished, however, the final payments will be withheld, and as there have been serious difficulties encountered by the contractor, it is now probable that the dock-builder will have to wait many months longer for his money. Commodore Matthews, the chief of the Docks Bureau, has asked the Coast Survey for a new chart of the waters adjacent to the dock, but it is not believed the work can begin this summer. A cursory examination of the locality shows a depth of less than 22 feet for a distance of four miles into the sea at the mouth of the river and just across its mouth.

Of all branches of naval equipment, there has been more trouble experienced with dry dock than in any other. The difficulty probably grew out of the fact that until recent years there were no large docks in the United States, and consequently our contractors had but little experience in their construction.

## BROOKLYN NAVY YARD SCANDALS.

Secretary Herbert disposed of the Brooklyn Navy Yard case on Tuesday last. He sharply criticised the way in which the labor regulations had been observed by the Labor Board and by the Heads of Departments, and followed up his scathing comments by the detachment of Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald and Civil Engineer Peter C. Asserson, both of whom he found particularly guilty of infractions of the regulations. Naval Constructor Fernald and Civil Engineer Asserson were ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard in place of Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles and Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, who are transferred to Brooklyn. The changes will take place on August 1. The Secretary, in his letter to Commodore Sicard, in relation to the scandal, says:

The Department after very careful consideration of the statements and explanations made regretfully concludes that in quite a number of instances it has not had that hearty and zealous co-operation in the enforcement of the labor regulations it had a right to expect from naval officers at the New York Navy Yard. I take pleasure in saying here, however, lest the generality of the expressions used in this communication should be misunderstood, that no censure upon your conduct is anywhere intended or to be implied.

The rules were intended to make merit the sole test for employment and continuance in employment at navy yards, and special care was taken to exclude all opportunities for favoritism on the part of any person, and particularly on the part of leading men, foremen or heads of departments at the yards. It was well known at the department that labor at the yards was not fairly divided between political parties, and this was a serious objection to a continuance of the system, but it was hoped that by the natural mutations which would occur under a fair administration of the rules, this objection would gradually disappear. It certainly was very desirable that favoritism should not be permitted to effect retention or promotion contrary to the spirit and letter of the rules. At most of the yards there has been no difficulty, but so many were the complaints coming up from New York Yard that the Department, to ascertain the true condition of affairs, was compelled to send an officer there, who was many weeks investigating the complaints and irregularities. The report shows numerous infractions.

In putting into operation a complete new system it was, of course, to be expected that those who were to administer it would make some mistakes, and that now and then the Department would be called upon to make rulings as well as amendments to rules. There is, and has been, however, nothing peculiarly difficult in these rules. A careful and conscientious study of the system for a few hours would enable any competent officer to understand its outlines, and a reasonable amount of attention to details paid to each step, as taken in the administration of the system, ought to be sufficient to guard against important errors. It is a remarkable fact that three years after the system was inaugurated the Board of Labor Employment at the New York Yard, and the heads of departments, were found to be persistently violating in many directions the rules they were ordered to enforce. The additional and more definite instructions issued Nov. 1, 1894, and the long and painstaking investigation made by Lieut. Knapp into the affairs of the yard consequent upon numerous complaints coming from the outside, would not have been necessary if proper study of the original rules had been made by those who were to administer them.

In no other Navy yard has there been so inadequate a compliance with and so total a misconstruction of these regulations as at Brooklyn, especially in the Departments of Yards and Docks and Construction and Repair. Examples only of mal-administration need be cited. The respective heads of these departments have proceeded upon the idea that they could by one means or another continue men in employment as long as they wished, by suspending them instead of discharging them and by transferring them from one trade, when there was no work to be done of that nature, to another trade. The rules lying at the foundation of the system provided that laborers wanted in any trade must come from the list of applicants as made up by the Board of Labor Employment. These lists covered applicants for work in the different trades, and the schedule of trades it need be extended by the Department. These provisions, coupled with the utter want of any rule authorizing a transfer of workmen in the yard from one trade to another, ought to have made it plain to any one that such transfers could not be made. Again, when there was no work mechanics and laborers, instead of being dropped, were suspended and subsequently taken on again without certification by the Board of Labor Employment, in direct violation of the spirit and intent of the regulations. Such administration as this has brought the Department numerous complaints to the effect that favoritism was being constantly practiced at the New York Navy Yard, and that the hope held out to laborers by the registration rolls was a delusion. Investigation shows that the most satisfactory answer the Department can make to these complaints is that its officials could not understand the rules.

The statement of Civil Engineer Asserson that all the irregular transfers in his department from one trade to another have been down and not up, and that they were made in the interest of proper economy is not substantiated by the records. The reduction of expenses, if this had been the purpose, was otherwise provided for in the regulations. . . . The fact that so many in this department are working under assumed names raises a strong presumption of fraudulent use of notices sent out to other persons, or that false names were assumed to escape some record in the navy yard, and if false names are used in so many instances there must be great carelessness somewhere. Indeed, it is scarcely possible that there could be many frauds of this character without the connivance of the quartermen and leading men under whom these men worked. . . .

## THE RED CROSS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your correspondent "Red Cross" has, it would seem, said enough to give the Red Cross a place in the insignia to be worn by the medical officers of the Army, but as he invites the opinions of others, I will add my voice in favor of his plea. The medical officer is recognized in nearly every Army of the world as a non-combatant; and the red cross is the insignia which is to be found upon his banner. This device should have a conspicuous place upon his garments. As the eagle bird with its war cry "E Pluribus Unum" floating upward from its half open bill, occupies the whole front of the new forage cap, the red cross should have likewise a place somewhere upon his garments; that the special duty he is to perform may be indicated by his badge of office. I see no other place for it than upon the collar braid of his blouse. I would not have any other letters or insignia U. S. or "S. T. & C." on the collar, but at the inter-section of the four arms of the cross (and they are broad enough to hold it) I would place the shield, which has long been worn upon the breast of the eagle (as a lung protector most likely) with its thirteen stars and bars, which have for so many years represented, and is known the world over, as the thirteen original United States of America. The star-and-bar shield on the collar of the blouse and shoulder-knot is the right thing in the right place, and should be retained. To place it upon the red cross, as I have tried to represent it, worked wholly in gold bullion, or a gold shield on a red cloth or felt cross, would give it a setting that would add to its beauty. It does not seem to be necessary to ticket an officer or a private with the straggling letters U. S. pinned to his collar, when the shield tells the whole story. This way of putting them

on, viz., as a monogram U. S. would be more artistic, occupy half the space and convey the same idea. The bold letters U. S. on the new blouse looks like the letters branded on much of the Government property to be seen about any military post, and the wearer would be readily classified with the animals in the coral, which are likewise marked on the forehead.

But to return to the red cross, which seems to be a most fitting badge for the members of the Hospital Corps, I think it should be also found on the blouse of the medical officer, and combined with the shield in the manner I have above indicated. This alone, and placed well to the front, would look better than the letters and shield strung along the side of the collar.

## A POLICE STATION INCIDENT.

Two lollicking young noblemen were standing on the steps of their club in Pall Mall, when espying a rather crotchety old member coming towards them, they thought they would have a bit of fun. Calling a ragged little street arab they offered to give him a sovereign if he would knock the old gentleman's hat off. "Do you mean it?" said the boy. "Yes, certainly," and surely enough off went the old gent's hat with a lump of mud. But the boy had not observed on the opposite side of the road a vigilant policeman, who promptly collared the young rascal. Asked why he had played such a trick, he replied "that the two gentlemen on the club steps told him to do it." The policeman asked then "if that was true?" and, receiving a reply in the affirmative, said he "must request them to accompany him to the police station." Thither they all went, and the inspector, proceeding to take down the charge, asked the first gentleman "his name," to which he replied:

"I am the Marquis of Curraghford."

"This won't do," said the inspector, "it is no use humbugging here, what is your proper name?"

"Well, I tell you, I am the Marquis of Curraghford."

"All right, I'll put it down, but it will do you no good, I can tell you," and turning next to the other gentleman, he demanded his name.

"I am Lord Rockbyrne," he replied.

"Come, this nonsense won't do," said the inspector, getting angry, "what is your right name?"

"Well, I have told you, Lord Rockbyrne."

"This is too much, but I'll put it down, and it will be all the worse for you when you get before his worship, I can assure you." And now, turning to the young urchin, who had been a patient listener, he demanded in a severe tone, "what his name was."

"My name, sir?" said the boy.

"Yes, your name, and look sharp."

"Well, guvnor, I haint agoin to desert my pals, so put me down the Dook of Vestminster."

## THE JAPANESE IN WAR.

Japan may be a great power, but this campaign is not in any degree the criterion that a war against a real army and navy would be. The mechanism works beautifully, and for that very great credit is due; but there has never been anything more than a "smooth water trial." It has been shown that Japan's secret service is as nearly perfect as it could be in regard to China, for the Japanese had better military maps of the Chinese fortresses and approaches than the Chinese themselves had. Probably Japan is not so well supplied with information from other countries; but the numerous instances which have been given in this war are sufficient to show how ably conducted is the intelligence department, and how ingenious and indefatigable are the spies. I have personal knowledge of individual acts of espionage in other countries, that would startle foreigners and make them look askance at every Japanese abroad.

It is also shown by this war that the Japanese school of strategy is essentially slow and deliberate. In some cases which I have noted it has been needlessly so, and would have been dangerous if the foe had been active. There has been little practical demonstration of Japanese ability in face of an attack. As to marksmanship, the Japanese infantrymen are very poor shots, not to be compared with their admirable artillery. I have seen skirmishes last for three or four hours, volleys fired at 500 to 1,000 yards, and not a man killed on either side. Usually this sort of "fighting" has succeeded in driving the Chinese away. Communications among a large force are always difficult; the Japanese use no means except couriers, as far as I have seen—no buglers, semaphores, flags, heliographs, or other modern methods. This results in effectively preventing the enemy from knowing the plans. At Wei-hai-wei the signal of Admiral Ting to the vessels which fired at the Japanese on the shore when the first ports were captured, was read by Lieut. Ogilvie, British naval attaché with the Japanese army, but was not read (at any rate, not in time) by any of the Japanese.

As regards the Formosa campaign, there is great danger of pestilence among the troops unless some radical improvement has been effected in sanitation and water supply. I mentioned this matter in a previous letter, which I had to rewrite in very veiled language before the censor would withdraw his veto. There was in the camp about Wei-hai-wei enough sewage to have caused a terrible pestilence in ordinary weather; and nothing but the intense frosts saved it; at Port Arthur and Kinchou disease is reported rife.—London Times' Correspondence.

At Blank Barracks, there is a well-known figure who is familiarly known as "Iky Moses." One day he went into the recreation-room whilst two privates were enjoying themselves at a game of bagatelle. Iky, in passing, picked up one of the balls. One of the players, being rather hasty-tempered, snatched up a ball and threw it at him, and by accident it came in sudden contact with Iky's head. A few days afterwards, he had occasion to visit the hospital, and on being medically examined, the doctor found a large bruise on his head. On inquiry as to how he got the injury, he informed the M. D. of the incident in the library, but was at a loss to explain the name of the ball that had struck him. By various movements he described it to the best of his ability, whereupon the Doctor proceeded to his barrack-room, and, on seeing the non-commissioned officer in charge, gave him an order to proceed at once to the library to ascertain who was the man who threw a cannon ball at Iky's head.

An extension of time has been granted for the completion of the Chignecto Ship Railway, provided that the company would guarantee a certain amount of traffic annually before claiming the Dominion subsidy.

The programme at the Naval War College for the week ending July 6 includes, War Games and Tactical Situations. War Games, Strategy and Lectures on "International Law," by Commander Stockton. "Naval Hygiene," by Surgeon Siegfried. "Naval Tactics," by Captain Taylor.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## FIELD SERVICES FOR STATE TROOPS.

The "march out" to be undertaken shortly by several organizations of the New York Guard promise to prove a valuable innovation, and unquestionably some important lessons will be learned. In this connection the following concerning field service furnished by the Military Information Division A. G. O., War Department, will be found of interest:

"Many regiments of the organized militia appear to have reached such a high degree of efficiency in close-order formations, dress ceremonies, and interior guard duty, as to warrant the belief that such organizations would make rapid progress, under progressive instruction, in more advanced field training. It is only needful to point to the example of the professional soldiers of the world to show the necessity for this form of instruction, if it is desired to maintain well-trained State forces, which should be not only a defense to the states on occasions of local disturbances, but also practical schools in which many young men of coming generations may learn the real duties of troops in war, and be prepared for commissions in the volunteer forces in the event that the nation should ever again be called to arms. It has been observed by experienced instructors in the art of field training that no form of military instruction requires more careful preparation, and that whereas the benefits to be obtained by systematic and progressive field exercises, are admitted by all competent authority, the reverse is true of "sham fights," which degenerate into noisy exhibitions of indiscriminate firing and impossible maneuvers. The point to be aimed at in all field training, is to habituate the troops to the actual conditions of field service, that they may become expert in meeting such conditions with the least amount of unnecessary fatigue and confusion.

Field exercises mean, in part, practice in solving the problems of the advance to the attack with the minimum of loss in the face of a rain of lead and iron which may begin to fall when the troops are 2,500 yards away from the enemy; practice in the art of marching soldiers over dusty roads, and under a burning sun, and learning from experienced instructors how to save to the utmost the strength of the command. It also means practice for the commanding officers in taking up positions for defensive and offensive movements adapted to the terrain, and to the object in view; and for the men in covering the front with hasty intrenchments; practice in outpost duty; also in covering the heads of columns during an advance, with the proper feelers to give notice of the approach of an enemy, and with the proper guards to check his advance until the columns can deploy. It means going into bivouac after a march, teaching the men to put up shelter tents and cook their own meals over campfires, under the actual conditions of a campaign, and many other matters of a like character. It is believed that a progressive course in field training, covering several annual seasons of encampment, would be possible, and that for the first year some such form of regimental exercises as that suggested would be practicable and probably profitable, provided the companies could assemble on the first day of the regimental camp, well instructed by the winter drills in their discipline, close-order movements, and guard duty, and ready for more advanced instruction."

The first of the march outs in the N. Y. Guard will be by a battalion of separate companies in command of Capt. J. H. Lloyd, 21st Sep. Co., which leaves Troy July 22.

## STATE CAMP NEW YORK.

The 14th, 15th, 16th and 28th Separate Cos. in camp with the 47th Regt. from June 29 to July 6, all worked hard and were greatly benefited by the week's tour, and in spite of the continued rain, there was no let-up in the drills, even on Independence Day. For that day an additional detail of 16 men was ordered to camp from the 3d Battery, to assist those there in firing the Independence Day salute. The drills of the Separate Cos. in the extended order were better than those which were put up by many companies of the regiment. Capt. Joseph Kemmer, of the 28th Separate Co., the acting battalion commander, proved himself to be a very thorough instructor and drill master, and was highly appreciated by all the members of the Separate Cos. for the pleasant way he had in instructing his men.

The battalion was a little green at first in battalion movements, both in closed and extended order, but it did not take the companies long to break in, and their work was better than the average company. All the four companies did excellent work, but that of the 28th was the most marked. Capt. George T. Bowman, of the 14th Regt., who had been detailed here as adjutant of the 1st Provisional Battalion, has accomplished his work with marked ability. He was an unexceptional fine horseman, and his commands were clear and distinct. Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., during the first part of the week gave some very valuable and interesting lectures to the officers. He gave practical illustrations of forming defenses of various kinds, how to engage the enemy so as to be able to retreat properly. He also showed how to put up tents with only three men in less than five minutes, how tent-pegs should be drawn and how camp in general should be conducted. He also told how the U. S. Army first were given their breakfast before going on duty and work. This, he said, prevented much drunkenness, that had in former years existed greatly. He told how street fighting should be conducted, and how protection should be given to towns and villages.

On July 4 the regiment, at the conclusion of the regular morning drill, with the battalion of the Separate Cos., was drawn up on the color line on the old parade ground. At 11:45 the band began playing several National airs, and at the stroke of 12 a detail of 32 men from the 3d Battery, of Brooklyn, began firing a salute of 44 guns. The salute, was fired with clock-like precision with an interval of five seconds to each shot. At the conclusion of the last shot the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," after which the parade was dismissed. Unlike the 7th Regt., which preceded the 47th, no blank ammunition was used until Friday morning. Comy. George Herold was presented with a check of \$250 by the council of officers of the regiment as a token of their esteem for the excellent work he had done in having the bill of \$100,000 put through the Legislature recently for the enlargement of the present armory. The drill inspectors, in speaking of the second week at State Camp, unite in saying that in the matter of drills the 47th compared favorably with those of the 7th, but in reference to ceremonies and guard duty, they were lacking sadly. The regiment, as well as the Separate Cos., were unfortunate enough to have a terrible stormy week, scarcely a day passing that rain did not fall in torrents. The last evening parade was one never to be forgotten. The formation had hardly taken place when rain began to fall, and it came down in perfect sheets as if a cloud had burst; as it came from the south it beat directly in the faces of the men, and they were compelled to stand with bowed heads during the sound-off. Many of the musicians were unable to play, owing to the fact that their instruments were filled with rain. Lieut. Col. William H. Hubbell, who was in command of the parade, did not let the storm interfere, and went through the entire ceremony. Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., walked up and down the line, and said that he heard not the slightest sound, or word of grumble by the men, during this trying ordeal. He said that that test showed the true worth and value of the 47th Regt., and that he felt proud of them.

When the 47th and the 1st Provisional Battalion was relieved from duty by the 71st Regt. and the 2d Provisional Battalion, the weather was cloudy and threatening, and as soon as the former had taken up the march for the train, rain once again began to fall heavily, and the men were drenched to the skin by the time the train was reached. On Saturday morning early the regiment had its last drill, which was in the extended order with blank ammunition. The drill was a very thorough and satisfactory one.

In speaking of the camp of instruction the officers at post headquarters should not be overlooked, for they are an exceptionally competent and hard-working staff. Adj. Gen. E. A. McAlpin is a never-tiring worker. Early and late, he is on the field, watching closely the movements and doings of the troops. During the guard mount, when the inspection of arms is going on, he personally walks along the line in company with Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., and inspects each individual man from head to foot, and not the slightest detail escapes his eye. Rain or shine he is on hand, giving practical advice here and there, but always in a pleasing manner.

Maj. Charles S. Burns, of the 12th Regt., one of the drill inspectors, has shown great proficiency in his position. His method of giving instruction and advice, at drills, shows sound judgment, and his suggestions are given so quietly that all the officers who receive same appreciate what the major says very highly. Unnecessarily he does not jump on any officer, but his principle is to assist where he can, and make clear to all the various movements that are to be executed, and under his guidance the organizations make excellent progress. Should he be called up to give a command, his deep baritone voice can be clearly heard across the entire parade ground.

Capt. Henry C. Lyon, of the 47th Regt., another of the drill inspectors, while still a young officer, is recognized as an able and well posted and thorough tactician, and one who has the entire tactics at his fingers' ends. He was selected for the important position he fills at State Camp, on account of his qualifications as a soldier, and his manner of giving advice and instruction to those under him. He has made himself very popular, and his methods are esteemed by all those whom he has had cause to come in contact with him.

Col. J. G. Green, the Assistant Inspector General, and Maj. H. P. Stackpole, the two other inspectors of drills, need no word of praise, as both are too widely known as able soldiers, gentlemen and tacticians, and are a credit to the State Camp this year, for never were their peers detailed for this important duty that they fill.

Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., the representative of the National Government, is an officer the Guardsmen are proud to have present to criticize them, and the War Department never made a more popular detail. The long and practical experience of Col. Henry is much valued. He is taking a deep interest in the working of the National Guard of the State. Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d U. S. Art., who is detailed on the general staff of New York, is an accomplished officer of many years' service. His method of instruction are greatly appreciated, and he is highly esteemed by all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The reliable Guard instructor, Capt. Thurston, is again on hand, and what he does not know in this most important of duties, cannot be instructed by any officer. Early and late he is about, seeing to the sentries, giving instruction wherever it is needed.

Col. Joseph G. Story, the post quartermaster, is again on deck as in years of past, and he fills his important position as only he can do it. Every detail in reference to the arrangement of the State Camp he has at his fingers' ends, and all is accomplished without the slightest bustle or hitch. The meals that are being furnished by the new State caterers, Messrs. Duncan & Co., are better than ever; the quality and quantity are excellent, and up to the present time there has been no chance or cause for the men to grumble or find fault with. The caterers themselves are obliging and willing to do all the things that are reasonable for the men. Although this is their first year at camp, things are running as smoothly as if they were veterans at the business. The State officials and detailed officers are now wearing the new forage cap, and all are highly pleased with it.

## 71st Regt. and 2d Provisional Battalion.

The 71st Regt. paraded at its armory on Saturday, July 6, at 11:45 A. M., to proceed to Peekskill, to relieve the 47th Regt. The uniform, campaign hats, and leggings were worn, and probably for the first time in the history of the 1st Brigade, dress uniforms were left at home, and a regiment went to camp prepared for work only and not for display or ceremony. The innovation was a bold one, but indicates better than any amount of advance talking that the new 71st means business, and if it has adopted a showy dress uniform has not done so with any idea of making itself famous for display rather than efficiency. A guard mount, preceded assembly at the armory, Capt. Whittle being detailed as officer of the day. Lieut. Clark as officer of the guard and Lieut. Lichtenstein as supernumerary officer. The regiment arrived at Roa Hook at 2:40, and detrained promptly and in excellent order.

The 31st, 36th and 40th Separate Cos. had already arrived, and were waiting by the roadside. At exactly 3 P. M. the new guard came into camp, and immediately down came a shower, soaking to the skin the outgoing and incoming troops. The 47th are said to invariably bring rain with them to camp, and to take it with them when they leave. This would seem to be true, for a week of rain ended abruptly when they departed, and the clouds cleared away in time to permit of evening parade. This ceremony was said to be, by all who were in camp permanently, the best Saturday evening parade thus far seen. The 71st wore white trousers and presented an exceedingly neat and handsome appearance, while the 2d Provisional Battalion were full dress. The Separate Cos. on the extreme left apparently did not realize for some time after Col. Greene took command that they were to obey his orders, and remained at parade rest when the other commands were executing the manual, and "Officers forward, guide center" was given before all officers had reached the center, forcing the laggards to run in a very undignified manner. These were, however, the only faults observable in the very large command, which stretched entirely across the parade ground, and south at a right angle as far as the Y. M. C. A. tent. At 10:15 the battalions, under command of sergeant majors and first sergeants, were reviewed by Col. Greene and the officers. The alignments were very good in the 71st, and intervals and distances well kept, and while the Separate Cos. had magnificent fronts of over 40 files, the effect which would have been produced by their fine turn-outs was to a great extent spoiled by the fact that the men locked arms and made no attempt to preserve a 6-inch interval. The 71st brought into camp 37 officers and 647 men.

The parade on Sunday evening was a ceremony to be proud of. It was correct in all its details. Mention should here be made of the excellence of the band in camp, that of the 65th Regt. The men march like soldiers, and are models of neatness and soldierly deportment. The evening concerts given by this band in the officers' street drew every man in camp and numbers of visitors from the neighborhood.

Of the early morning company drills on Monday morning, from the first the officers and N. C. O.'s appeared to understand their duties perfectly and needed little correction. As Col. Greene stated to his officers during the afternoon criticism, "the regiment seemed to have taken up its work at the point where it left off two years ago. It was as good in drill on the first day as it was on the last day two years ago." The drill inspectors stated they had no criticisms whatever to make, and that early morning drills were "the most intelligent exposition of the principles of extended order." The battalion drills of Monday morning were equally good.

It was observed that the slope of the pieces while uniform in each company was not uniform throughout, that officers gave commands in an unnecessarily loud tone, and in many cases addressed questions to the men, as "Why don't you do (so and so)?" "What are you about there?" etc., questions which, of course, the men could not and did not try to answer. But the movements were executed in a snappy manner, and the drill inspectors had no fault to find. In the 1st Battalion, 71st Regt., the major unfortunately gave erroneous orders several times, causing some confusion, for which the line officers were not responsible. Consolidated returns showed 36 officers and 441 men present in the 71st on Monday. The guard mount Monday morn-

ing, which was under charge of Adj. Dowling, was technically correct in every particular, and a most excellent and conscientious performance of the ceremony. Details were brought upon the line smartly, and rapidly distances were excellent; the men were steady, and the manual of arms very good. Gens. McAlpin and McLewee and Col. Greene and Henry inspected the guard with the officer of the guard. That on Tuesday morning, conducted by the acting adjutant and sergeant major of the 2d Provisional Battalion, was marred by a number of errors. The four were counted several times; the officer of the guard commanded "Inspection arms" after returning his sword, and the adjutant gave the command for the platoons to right turn, without bringing the guard from the present position. The conduct of the men of the guard, when the erroneous order was given, was admirable, not a man in the guard moving when the order to turn was given. The early morning drill of Tuesday was a repetition of that of Monday, and again officers, non-commissioned officers and men showed their comprehension of the principles of extended order. The 71st, however, doing much better than the 2d Provisional Battalion, which very evidently had not had the facilities for previous instruction the 71st has had.

The battalion drill, in close order, of the 71st was excellent, only two trifling tactical errors being made by officers during the first hour and none during the second hour. The 71st was equalized in four commands of 32 files, and officers alternated in taking command. The Provisional Battalion's drill consisted principally of rests and did not exhibit the proficiency of the 71st, which is not remarkable considering that the Separate Cos. have practically no battalion drill except at camp. That under these circumstances they do as well as they do, is highly creditable to them. During the afternoon the 71st was rendered highly indignant by the arrival of an afternoon paper containing a charge that an oculist living near the camp had been assaulted by members of the 71st on Saturday evening. The matter had been fully investigated on Saturday night by the officer of the guard, Lieut. C. S. Clark, and later by Col. Greene, both of whom obtained conclusive proof by the oculist's own admissions, and by private investigation, that no member of the 71st could have had anything to do with the assault, and there was a very strong impression in camp that the oculist was endeavoring to obtain some gratuitous advertising and was exaggerating the matter grossly. Col. Greene offered to allow the fellow to come into camp, visit the companies at any formation, and identify the guilty parties, but the offer was not accepted, nor did the oculist ever tell the same story twice in succession.

## ILLINOIS.

The camp of the Illinois National Guard on the State Camp grounds, known as Camp Lincoln, was opened for the season on July 6, and will continue until Aug. 25, different organizations being present weekly. This tour of duty being limited by law to eight days, and the troops having had considerable experience in cooking their rations, it is deemed important that they devote the time to camp to other practical duties, and, therefore, two cooks have been allowed to each non-commissioned staff and band company, troop and battery, and two cooks and two waiters to each Regimental Headquarters. Adj. Gen. Ordorff announces that the new undress coat and forage cap for officers recently adopted by the U. S. Government is adopted for the use of the Illinois National Guard.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The new fatigue cap and blouse recently adopted in the U. S. Army has been adopted for officers of the Massachusetts Militia, who are given until Jan. 1 next to provide themselves with the articles. The 1st Corps of Cadets, Lieut. Col. T. F. Edmunds, goes into camp to-day (July 13) at Hingham. He tour of duty will extend from the afternoon on Saturday, July 13, to include the morning of Saturday, July 20. In issuing orders for the 9th Regt. to proceed to the State Camp at South Framingham, Mass., July 23, Col. Bogan says: "Under no circumstances must enlisted men be permitted to loiter around officers' quarters, and a strict compliance with all forms of military courtesy must be observed at all times. Lieut. Col. Logan will have a general supervision of all regimental guards. The Medical Department will have a general supervision of the sanitary condition of the camp, and will make a daily inspection of the quality and condition of the food furnished the regiment. Majors of battalions will be inspecting officers at inspection of quarters; they will confer with each other and establish a uniform method for the arrangement of tents, subject to the approval of the commanding officer." The 5th Infantry, Col. Hancock, will also proceed to South Framingham on July 23 for a tour of camp duty. It has been decided not to send any rifle team to Sea Girt, N. J. This season to represent the State in the Interstate rifle match.

## OHIO.

The encampment of the 1st Regt. of Light Artillery, Ohio N. G., held at Newark, O., which began June 21 and ended June 26, opened with a drizzling rain that was most discouraging to some of the new men in the regiment, but some of the "veterans" seemed to enjoy it, as they had an opportunity to tell some of the younger blood about the "hardships" they had to endure last year when they were "fighting" the striking coal miners. Battery H was the first battery on the ground and the last to leave, and was also the first battery to have the colonel's orderly chosen from its ranks. Batteries C, D and F came overland through the rain, the men standing the trip very well, which was shown by the very small number of them that reported to the sick call during the camp.

The discipline of the men was very good, and but one bad error was noticeable, and that was neglect of the enlisted men to salute the officers. This was soon remedied by Capt. Herman, who brought the subject before the "non-coms" at the first non-commissioned officers' school. After that quite an improvement was noticed in this direction. Great interest was taken in the non-commissioned officers' school. Some very interesting papers were read, the following officers being the readers: Capt. Herman read a paper on "The Private," which outlined what the enlisted man in the militia should be, both morally and physically. Capt. Kennan read a paper on "The First Sergeant." Sergt. Bush read a paper on "Notes on Iron and Steel for Use in Ordnance." Sergt. Bush's paper was carefully prepared and treated of the process that steel goes through before it can be used for different kinds of ordnance. He also spoke of the care of Gatling guns, and made several questions in regard to this gun very clear. Lieut. Ruckman, 1st Art., U. S. A., who was the inspecting officer, explained the use of several of the late improvements in ordnance. The information derived will be a great benefit to the majority of those present, as it was explained in a very satisfactory manner.

The new Hospital Corps did some excellent work and put the regiment to wondering how they managed to get along without one for so long. They were busy most of the time much of the sickness being caused by the change of water and the damp and intensely hot weather that followed. Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. and Asst. Surg. H. M. W. Moore for his efforts to make the Hospital Corps what it is.

At target practice the Signal Corps did some efficient work. They have a thorough understanding of their work and to Lieut. McCord, who has charge of the corps, much credit is due.

The evening band concerts were well attended, not only by the Newark people, but by people from the surrounding towns.

At dress parade the men looked very neat in their white duck trousers and plain blue blouses. The majority of the men seem to prefer that uniform to the dress uniform, because of the latter being so warm and uncomfortable. The men appeared at guard mount in campaign hats, leggings, gauntlets and fatigue uniforms. The ceremonies of guard mounting and dress parade were followed without a hitch, and taking the camp through and through, it will always be a credit to the regiment. And from the readiness with which the men responded to the call last year, when called into active service, it looks as though they always had before them the motto of the regiment, "Semper Paratus."



Officers desiring insurance will please apply for rates and other information to the nearest Agency of the Company, or to Captain H. R. FREEMAN, Supt. Maritime Dept., Companies Building, 32 Liberty Street, New York.



## THE NEW ARMY RIFLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Target practice is just over at this post, with results somewhat disappointing to enthusiastic admirers of the new magazine rifle. Fewer men have made the necessary percentage at the short and mid-ranges to qualify them for advancement to long range than in previous years, when practice was held with the old reliable Springfield. This may be owing, in part at least, to the fact that no sighting shots were allowed or preliminary firing permitted as heretofore. The principal cause, however, is that it is simply impossible to so adjust the rear sight as to hit the object aimed at. Every experienced rifleman knows that good results can not be attained at 600 yards and upward by aiming at any object other than the one desired to be hit. At 200 yards, with the sight accurately aligned under the bull's-eye, a ten or eleven o'clock 3 is the result, and so on at the short and mid-ranges. An examination of the targets after a day's firing of several organizations will convince any one that this is not owing to any inaccuracy in the individual aiming or sighting, most of the hits being ten or eleven o'clock 2s, 3s and 4s, while but a few scattering hits are in the lower and opposite quarter of the target.

Another defect in the new rifle is that it frequently misses fire. It is no uncommon occurrence on the range for a man to snap his piece three or four times before it goes off. It appears then that we have a piece which cannot always be depended on for fire, and which in no case whatever hits the object fired at, defects too serious to be overlooked in a military rifle.

SHARPSHOOTER.

## DEDICATION OF THE CHICKAMAUGA MILITARY PARK.

The official announcement of speakers at the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park is as follows:

September 19—Dedication of the Chickamauga section of the park. Exercises at Snodgrass Hill to be opened by Secretary Lamont. Orators, Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia. 8 P. M., at Chattanooga—Exercises, conducted by the Society of the Army of Tennessee and the Army of Tennessee. Gen. Granville M. Dodge presiding. Orators, Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. A., and Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama.

September 20—Dedication of the Chattanooga section of the park, exercises beginning at noon at Chattanooga. Orators, Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Gen. Wm. B. Bate, of Tennessee. 8 P. M., at Chattanooga—Exercises, conducted by veterans of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia. Gen. Edward C. Walthall, of Mississippi, presiding. Orators, Gen. Orland Smith and Gov. Wm. C. Oates, of Alabama.

At 8 P. M., September 18, at Chattanooga, the annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will occur, at which seats will be provided on the platform for the executive and congressional parties, the Governors of States and their staffs, and the representatives of all Army societies from the North and the United Confederate Veterans. Orator, Gen. Charles F. Manderson.

## GEN. WHEATON AND HIS STAFF.

"Gen. Wheaton, commanding the Dep of the Colorado, comes of a family of fighters," says the "Rocky Mountain News." "His grandfather walked forty-two miles to take part in the battle of Bunker Hill, and his ancestors, as far back as 1638, were prominent in colonial affairs. The grandfather's eldest brother, Joseph Wheaton, lost an arm at Yorktown while serving as a Lieutenant in a storming column detailed from Lafayette's Light Division to attack the advance of redoubt of Cornwallis. The father of Gen. Wheaton, Dr. F. L. Wheaton, of Providence, R. I., now living at the advanced age of 91 years, was the surgeon of Franklin Pierce's Brigade, in the Mexican War, and participated in the battles on Scott's line of march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. In 1861 Dr. Wheaton was Surgeon General of Rhode Island, and went promptly to the front as Surgeon of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, in which every male member of his family was serving. Gen. Frank Wheaton was Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and during battle was promoted to be its Colonel. John S. Slocum its First Commander, and its Major, Sullivan Ballou, having been killed early in the action.

Lieut. John Mallory, aide de camp on Brigadier General Wheaton's Staff, is a member of a family of Virginians, of which there were seven brothers, some of whom were attracted by the features of life in the army or navy, and took part in both branches, though one was a midshipman in the Confederate service. After the Civil War closed, two of the brothers, of which Lieut. Mallory was one, concluded to cast their lot with the Government War service. Lieut. Mallory went to West Point, and his brother went to Naval School at Annapolis and graduated in that arm of the Federal service. In 1878 he died at a port in the West Indies. Another brother lives at Jackson, Tenn., and a few days ago a son of his graduated from Annapolis with high honors.

Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wheaton, recent visitors to Omaha, where they are known so well and have so many friends, were overwhelmed with attentions. Mrs. H. B. Sarson, wife of Capt. Sarson, 2d Inf., Fort Omaha, and her sister, Mrs. Marvin Porter, gave a very dainty luncheon in honor of Mrs. Wheaton. Covers were laid for fourteen ladies. At the quarters of Lieut. C. W. Rowell, 2d Inf., Fort Omaha, Gen. Wheaton's son-in-law, a very pleasant assemblage was gathered last Saturday evening, to do honor to the General. The night proved lovely, and the band of the 2d Inf. discoursed sweet music during the evening. Among the invited guests were Gen. John B. Coppinger, Col. John C. Bates, Gen. and Mrs. Geo. B. Dandy, Miss Dandy, Gen. and Mrs. Chas. F. Manderson, Col. E. F. Townsend, Miss Townsend, Col. and Mrs. Theo. Schwan, Col. and Mrs. Dallas Bache, and a host of others too numerous to mention. In the parlor receiving with her daughter, Mrs. Rowell, was seen the pleasant face of the former commandant's wife, Mrs. Wheaton, whose departure made a void not easily filled; then came the General with his cordial greeting, then Lieut. Rowell. Judge and Mrs. Woolworth entertained at dinner Tuesday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton, Gen. Coppinger, Gen. and Mrs. Manderson, Gen. and Mrs. Cowin entertained at dinner Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton, and the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Manderson, Gen. Coppinger, Mrs. Rowell, Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton.

## THE PRESIDIO.

The San Francisco "Call," referring to the recent visit of Lieut. Gen. Schofield to the Presidio, says: "Not since the famous old sham-battle days has the picturesque reservation accommodated such an enormous throng of soldiers and citizens. Officers of the Army and Navy and National Guard were there, and hundreds of city folks went out to get a glimpse of the Chief and, incidentally, to help him review the thing. The clank of sabers and the glitter of tinsel were everywhere. The grassy slopes were bewildering patches of color with scores of accumulated visions in maize-hued silks and visions as well as in cerulean chambray. The small boy was there, too, but he was no vision—not the small boy. He was quite sufficiently substantial to worry the life out of Gen. Graham's most vigilant sentry, absolutely regardless of the authority which hedges a uniform when there's a man in it. But there were no tragedies recorded, and the small boy allowed it was a 'dinky racket.'"

The special correspondent of the "Times" with the Japanese Army, writing about their system of communication, says: "The Japanese use no means except couriers, as far as I have seen—no bugles, semaphores, flags, heliographs, or other modern methods. This results in effectively preventing the enemy from knowing the plans. At Wei-Hai-Wei the signal of Adm. Ting to the vessels which fired at the Japanese on the shore when the first forts were captured was read by Lieut. Ogilvie, British Naval Attaché with the Japanese Army, but was not read (at any rate, not in time) by any of the Japanese." We presume that the Chinese signals were made by semaphore in English, otherwise it is odd that a British officer should have been able to decipher them. And if the Japanese Army has no signaling apparatus, this is not the case with the fleet. It would be interesting to learn whether or not the fleet and army had some system of intercommunication, for we can hardly suppose that an administration which has shown itself so attentive to details, could have omitted this point. Yet if the Chinese signals could be read by a British officer, they should also have been read on board the Japanese ships, in which they might have been again transmitted to the shore and sent to the front by telegraph. But there are yet many points in connection with the conduct of this war on which enlightenment is desirable.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "The expectation that future battle will prove to be veritable hecatombs, and the fear that the wasting bodies of the dead may slay the living, has caused the Emperor William to direct an inquiry to be made as to the best means of incinerating the bodies of the slain upon the battlefield. There is something gruesome in the idea, but battlefields are gruesome already, and history shows that commanders have often been driven to resort to cremation. In 1814 the Germans burnt in fifteen days, upon huge pyres, the bodies of 4,000 men who died before Paris. After Sedan a process, partly chemical, proposed by M. Crétet, was applied. Bodies hurriedly buried in shallow trenches were exposed to the air, and the putrefying mass, treated first with chloride of lime, was covered with melted pitch, which was fired by means of straw saturated with petroleum. At the end of an hour nothing remained but calcined bones, upon which quicklime was thrown, and the trenches were then closed. In 1867 M. Pierre Castiglioni and Auguste Bertani proposed, without result, cremation upon the field of battle to the International Congress on aid to the Wounded, and after the Commune, quicklime alone was used, with complete success, according to Baron Larrey. The French have since resorted to cremation in Tonquin, and it has been employed in other wars.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We return thanks for a copy of a neat pamphlet containing the "Rules of the Fort Leavenworth Polo Club, 1895."

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish a little volume of poems, by Susanna Massey, entitled "God's Parable and Other Poems." Some of these poems have appeared in the "Century" and "Lippincott's Magazine," and have given the author a reputation for poetical ability, which is fully sustained by this volume. All of Miss Massey's verses are good, and some of them show rare skill in versification.

Charles Scribner's Sons publish in two volumes (price \$3) "My Early Travels and Adventures in America and Asia," by Henry M. Stanley, D. C. L. They contain the newspaper letters written by Stanley from March, 1867, to July 17, 1870, before he acquired his fame as an African explorer and the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone. The first contains Stanley's letters from the army, written during the exciting period of Indian warfare. The subjects of the second volume are the Suez Canal, the Nile, Jerusalem, the Caspian Sea, and through Persia. They are written in the direct and pointed style characteristic of newspaper work, and which has given to our literature some of its best examples of English.

Messrs. Harner & Bros. publish an extremely handy little volume, by W. J. Henderson, entitled "The Elements of Navigation: A short and complete explanation of the standard methods of finding the position of a ship at sea, and the course to be steered, designed for the instruction of beginners." It is dedicated to Comdr. J. W. Miller, and is illustrated by numerous diagrams. It is a very clear and concise statement of essential facts concerning the handling of a ship at sea, and furnishes information indispensable to every one connected with the navigation of a vessel. Every member of the Naval Militia should carry it with him. It can be easily slipped into the pocket.

Will H. Glascock's "Stories of Columbia," published by D. Appleton & Co., are brief sketches of the leading incidents in our American history from the days of the sea kings who discovered Vineland until now. It is intended to present the picturesque and romantic side of our national history, grouping events without special regard to historical sequence. The chapter on the mound builders follows that on Columbus, and in one chapter entitled "Two Famous Riders" we have an account of Paul Revere's ride to Concord and Sheridan's to Cedar Creek. "Paul Revere in his midnight ride of 18 miles saved the stores at Concord, roused the mighty minutemen, and gave the British soldiers a chance to learn what our untrained patriots could do. Sheridan rode 20 miles, saved the day at Cedar Creek, and drove back the enemy from the nation's capital."

Throughout its course of perhaps 800 miles from St. Gothard to the sea, the shores of the beautiful Rhine, as everybody knows, have for generations been the home of a multitude of traditions. Every rock and ruin furnishes its story, and the picturesque of the river is enhanced by this glamor of romance. In "Legends of the Rhine," by H. A. Guerber, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, we have a very interesting collection of the principal traditions, recounted with a story-teller's art. The due measure of terseness or amplitude in the narration, according to the interest or importance of the story, is awarded with discrimination, and the volume is made pleasurable reading, with its rapid changes of theme. To American travelers on the Rhine it should be a boon, since it takes up the legends in order from point to point along the river, and thus can serve as a handbook on the route.

## NEWPORT, R. I.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo, U. S. N., visited Newport during the past week and inspected the Naval Battalion of the State. He was much pleased with the excellent condition of their property, and especially with their proficiency in drill. The Secretary has ordered two whaleboats to be turned over to the State for the use of the Naval Battalion.

The Fourth was ushered in by a salute, the Newport Artillery performing that duty at sunrise; otherwise Newport had no other celebration. At Fort Adams, Naval Training and Torpedo Station, the usual salute was fired. The boys at the Training Station enjoyed an extra fine dinner. Chief Engr. H. N. Stevenson is registered at the Casino. Col. George E. Waring and family returned to Newport Friday last. The Colonel remained only a few days, returning to his official duties in New York.

Col. Asa Bird Gardner attended the meeting of the Society of Cincinnati the past week and had the pleasure of meeting his old companion Mr. Edward Frossard for the first time in 32 years. Both of these gentlemen served in the 31st N. Y. Infantry.

Friday, July 5, the Yacht Committee, Messrs. Gouveneur, Kortright, Woodbury, Kane and Robert Goelet, decided upon a week's extra races the close of August; there will be many valuable prizes offered, and it is assured the citizens of Newport will also offer a handsome prize. The friends of Lieut. Simpson, 2d Art., will be pleased to learn that Mrs. Simpson is steadily improving from her serious illness.

Monday the new class of six officers arrived at the Torpedo Station for instruction. Lieuts. Jugen and Edward E. Capehart and Comdr. C. H. Stockton, U. S. N., are registered at the Casino.

Saturday, July 6, a very enjoyable hop was given at Leland's Ocean House. The Society of Cincinnati held their banquet at this popular hotel. The Brockton, Taunton and New Bedford High School Cadets, about 150 in all, went into camp here July 8 and will remain until Saturday morning. They are a fine body of young men.

Regardless of the rain on the Fourth of July, the United Co. of the Train of Artillery, Col. Frank S. Arnold in command, paraded 102 muskets, two full gun detachments with two old-fashioned cannons that have not honored the Glorious Fourth since 1852. These guns were looked upon with considerable interest. The command acted as escort to Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt. Promptly at 10:30 the procession moved the U. T. A.'s, numbering 150 officers and men, exclusive of the American Band, and Drum Maj. Colcord, of Lynn, Mass., who as usual made a fine appearance. The command marched in column of platoons, and considering the condition of the street, the marching was very good. Upon Col. Arnold's staff was his son, Louis V. Arnold, Acting Asst. Comy.; also the Colonel's youngest son (12 years old) acted as orderly. Both these young gentlemen were congratulated on their fine horsemanship and soldierly appearance by Gov. Lippitt. Bugler F. H. Koehler, Light Bat. B. 4th Art., U. S. A., was detailed to Col. Arnold's staff.

R. I. Militia went into camp at Quonset Monday. The first night was very quiet, probably owing to the heavy rain, and between the rain and fog it has been quite wet. Friday will be the Governor's day, when we expect to be present.

## FORT CUSTER.

It is some time since we have been heard from, but we are always here. Gen. Schofield found us here when he came by on his inspecting trip, not long since, and expressed himself as very much pleased with the condition of the post and command. He enjoyed his short stay, and only regretted that it was not longer. He shortened it in order to be able to visit the Custer battlefield while in this section.

The Secretary of War found us here, too, a week ago last Monday. His stay was only a little longer than that of the Lieutenant General, and equally enjoyable. The ladies of the post had decorated the post hall very handsomely, and in the afternoon a reception was given the Secretary of War and his party.

The Fourth of July also found us here, and made us a visit, probably even more enjoyable to the enlisted men than those mentioned above. On July 4 the Crow Indians and the Sioux got together and have a week of jollification, the Fourth of July being the principal day. Most everybody from the post goes to the rendezvous to see the dancing and sham fighting.

In view of this fact, Col. Perry set aside July 3 as a day for field sports. Lieut. Barnum, assisted by Lieut. Dade, arranged and supervised the games. Early in the morning the shooting match took place between teams of four men from each organization. At 10 A. M. the games and races began, and lasted until 12:30 P. M. The afternoon was taken up with a baseball game. Suitable money prizes were offered in each event.

The Indian pow-wow above referred to was well attended by the officers and enlisted men of the post. About 3,000 Crows, Sioux and Cheyennes were assembled. Their tents were arranged in a large circle, a mile and a half in circumference. Within the circle they did their dancing, and had their games and sham fighting. The bucks were highly painted and decorated, and their houses almost equally so. All the wealth of elk teeth, shells, beads and feathers possessed by the three nations, was displayed. The Indians seem to get a great deal of enjoyment out of this gathering, and are not at all opposed to the patronage and applause of the white visitors.

Capt. Perrine and his family, formerly of the 6th Cav., are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Perry. Lieut. and Mrs. Barnum recently made a visit to the Yellowstone Park. Dr. and Mrs. Bradley are soon to leave us, to take station at Fort Yellowstone. We shall be very sorry to lose them. Lieut. Dade has received his promotion; we shall probably soon lose him and his wife, much

## A MODEST DISCLAIMER.

Guston, Ky., July 9th, 1895.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: In your number of July 6th, we find this quotation, from the "Army Herald": "Lieut. Benjamin F. Hardaw, 17th Inf., is one of the 'honor graduates' who finished a two years' course of instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry School." Now, this is nearly all wrong. In the first place my poor old name, which is much injured to butchery, never before suffered such a cut as that. Again, as to the "honor graduate" laurel, let it be known to all your readers—as it is now to my class—that much as I craved that distinction from the great war college, I nevertheless came nearly falling down, both figuratively and literally while getting my much-prized diploma.

I have no reason to doubt the sincerity and good will of the "Herald," other than the presumption created against him by this apparently violent and sarcastic hyperbole, in which he has indulged at my expense. Please publish this correction early and puncture my pneumatic "honor," that it may fall gracefully before rising any higher.

B. F. HARDAWAY, 2d Lieut., 17th Inf.

Major W. A. Rafferty, 2d U. S. Cav., Fort Riley, Kansas, rejoices in the fact that he has just completed his thirtieth yearly subscription to the Army and Navy Journal. We trust the Major will continue to forward his subscription for thirty years to come. Nothing is so conducive to longevity as the weekly reading of the Army and Navy Journal. It promotes tranquility of mind, and thus favors healthy digestion. Some of our subscribers have lived to be well on into the nineties, and one of them, certainly, Gen. Van Vliet, grows younger as years accumulate. This is no doubt true of others. And we can give absolute assurance that no man ever gets into mischief when he is engaged in reading the Journal.



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MARRIED.

CONRAD-GREENE.—At Matteawan, N. Y., June 28, 1895, Mr. Warren Ashby Conrad to Miss Caroline E. Greene, sister of Capt. H. A. Greene, 20th U. S. Inf.

CROSLY-STEWART.—At Annapolis, Md., July 3, 1895, Ensign W. S. Crosley to Miss Pauline Stewart.

KILBOURNE-HELM.—At Santa Fe, N. M., June 25, 1895, Mr. J. C. Kilbourne, son of Maj. C. E. Kilbourne, Paymaster, U. S. A., to Miss M. G. Helm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Helm.

PELOUZE-ENSIGN.—At Chicago, Ill., June 25, 1895, Mr. Frederick Pelouze, son of the late Gen. Louis Henry Pelouze, U. S. A., to Miss Bessie Ensign, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asher D. Ensign.

THOMPSON-BLAINE.—At Helena, Mont., July 1, 1895, Mr. Randolph Thompson to Miss Frances Eleanor Blaine, daughter of the late Maj. John E. Blaine, Paymaster, U. S. A., and niece of the late Hon. James G. Blaine.

WILSON-CHAFFIN.—At St. Mark's Church, Cheyenne, June 26, 1895, Capt. Richard H. Wilson, 8th U. S. Inf., to Miss Grace Chaffin.

DIED.

BRODERICK.—Died, at Fort Mason, Cal., June 30, 1895, Susan T. Broderick, aged 29 years and 11 months, daughter of John Broderick, Ord. Sergt., U. S. A., retired.

CREED.—At Governor's Island, N. Y., July 7, 1895, Joseph Creed, a gallant soldier of the 4th U. S. Artillery before and during the War of the Rebellion, and for many years a faithful clerk at the Headquarters Dept. of the East.

HENTON.—At Fort Ringgold, Tex., July 6, 1895, Lieut. Col. James Henton, 23d U. S. Inf.

LE ROY.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., July 8, 1895, Capt. Anson Victor Hugo Le Roy, brother of the late Rear Adm. William E. Le Roy, U. S. N.

LEWIS.—At Tacoma, Wash., June 15, Florence Woods Lewis, youngest daughter of Sur. D. O. Lewis, U. S. N., and Annie H. Lewis, aged 5 years and 9 months.

MASON.—At Towanda, Pa., July 4, 1895, in the 88d year of her age, Mrs. Mary A. Mason, widow of the late Gordon F. Mason, and mother of Lieut. H. E. Mason, U. S. N.

MEARNS.—At Kembleville, Pa., July 4, 1894, aged 60, Andrew J. Mearns, father of Lieut. Robert W. Mearns, 20th U. S. Inf.

WHITE.—At Southport, N. C., June 26, and 27, 1895, Harry Kidder and Harry Phelps, twin sons of Lieut. and Mrs. H. K. White, U. S. M. C., aged 3 months and 23 days and 3 months and 24 days, respectively.

WILEY.—Suddenly, at Bethlehem, Pa., of apoplexy, July 8, 1895, Capt. James Wiley, U. S. M. C., retired.

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